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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SCIENTISTS IN FRANCE--Hanoi, 20 Dec (VNA)--Professor Nguyen Ngoc Tran, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, and Professor Vo Tong Xuan of the Can Tho Agricultural College, visited France from December 14-18. The two Vietnamese professors had working session with the French foreign, education and technology ministries and officials of the French Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation With Vietnam on promoting scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in 1982. They also visited a number of French agricultural institutions, including the National Institute for Agricultural Research, the study and research group for the development of tropical agriculture and the office for overseas scientific and technical research. [Text] [OW200804 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 20 Dec 81]

SRV-LAOS NEWSPAPER COOPERATION--Hanoi, Dec 16 (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN led by Tran Kien, member of the editorial board, has signed a memorandum on cooperation and mutual assistance with the Lao paper SIENG PASASON. The document was signed in Vientiane yesterday, and the Lao side was represented by Chanthone Thiengthepvongsa, acting head of the Information and Press Department. [Text] [OW262100 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 26 Dec 81]

SRV, USSR CULTURAL COOPERATION--Hanoi, Dec 26 (VNA)--A protocol on cultural cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union for 1982 was signed in Moscow, on December 24. Signatories were Vietnamese Vice Minister of Culture Le Thanh Cong, and Soviet First Vice Minister of Culture Y. Y. Barabash. [Text] [OW260749 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 26 Dec 81]

FRENCH AMBASSADOR LEAVES--Hanoi, 30 Dec (VNA)--Michel Combal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to Vietnam, left here today ending his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [OW021151 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 30 Dec 81 OW]

KAMPUCHEAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--Hanoi, 30 Dec (VNA)--A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Agriculture headed by its minister, Kong Samol, has arrived here for a visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Water Conservancy. On December 26, it compared notes with a delegation of the host ministry headed by Water Conservancy Minister Nguyen Canh Dinh. The two parties reviewed bilateral cooperation in the field of water conservancy in 1981 and discussed concrete measures for the implementation of the cooperation program for 1982. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 28 Dec 81 OW]

DELEGATION TO MIDDLE EAST--Hanoi, 5 Jan (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese Government led by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh returned to Hanoi January 2 from friendly visits to Libya, Kuwait and Syria. It was met by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Huynh Tan Phat and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Bich Son. [Text] [OW051830 Hanoi VNA in English 1639 GMT 5 Jan 82]

SRV, MPR TRADE AGREEMENT--Hanoi, Jan 9 (VNA)--A Vietnamese-Mongolian agreement on trade and payments was signed in Hanoi today by general director of the Vietnam State Bank Nguyen Duy Gia and president of the Mongolian State Bank G.(C. Khuderchulun). Nguyen Duy Gia and (G. Khuderchulun) also signed agreements on cooperation and exchanges between the two banks. [Text] [OW091538 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 9 Jan 82]

UNICEF DELEGATION--Hanoi, 10 Jan (VNA)--A delegation of the National UNICEF Commissions arrived here today for a visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. It comprises delegates from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Iceland, the Kingdom of Belgium, Canada, the German Democratic Republic, the Kingdom of Holland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Kingdom of Norway, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Italy, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, New Zealand, Australia, the French Republic, the Republic of Finland, Spain, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Swiss Confederation and the UNICEF office in Geneva. [Text] [OW101614 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 10 Jan 82]

AID TO PRK--Vietnamese workers and technicians from Nghia Binh Province recently helped build a water works station for their sister province of Ratanakiri in the PRK. The Vietnamese workers earlier built a saw mill for this province which can turn out 2,000 cubic meters of wood per year. [BK150335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Jan 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/199

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VCP PROVINCIAL CADRES MEET TO SUPPORT FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] From 4 to 8 December, the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee held a conference of more than 300 hard-core cadres from 14 districts, cities departments and sectors and from directly subordinate units to study the documents to be submitted by the Party Central Committee to the Fifth National Party Congress and also to prepare for the congresses of provincial party organizations at all levels.

Ta Hong Thanh, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Provincial Party Committee,--together with the deputy secretary and the chairman of the organizational committee of the Provincial Party Committee--expalined the basic contents of the draft reports on the political situation and on party building.

The comrades attending the conference held a lively debate and unanimously and fully agreed on the situation assessment, guidelines and missions indicated in these documents.

The conference passed the plan and schedule for the [provincial party] congresses at all levels as well as a program of emulative action aimed at scoring achievements to greet the Party Congress by fulfilling the 1981-1982 fifth-month and spring sowing and transplanting plan, by ensuring fulfillment of the 1981 state plan and by adequately preparing for the 1982 state plan.

The Ha Son Binh Provincial Party Committee has held a conference of hard-core cadres to study the Party Central Committee's documents. Attending the conference were nearly 250 cadres including members of the executive committee of the Provincial Party Organization, secretaries of district and municipal party committees, chairmen of party affairs committees in various sectors and mass organizations, secretaries of directly subordinate party committees and chairmen of organizational, propaganda and training committees of district committees. These cadres heard Nguyen Dinh So, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, and the chairmen of organizational, propaganda and training committees explain the basic contents of documents.

After studying, discussing and clearly understanding the successes won over the past 5 years and after analyzing the causes of shortcomings, the conference expressed full agreement on the situation assessment, guidelines and missions indicated in these documents.

The conference carefully discussed measures to be taken to convene the congresses of [provincial] party organizations at all levels. The standing committee of the Provincial Party Committee would send nearly 100 capable cadres to districts and cities to help party bases convene congresses to discuss the Party Central Committee's documents.

Ha Son Binh has launched an emulation movement to fulfill the immediate central task of satisfactorily cultivating the winter-spring crop, delivering the amount of grain levied on the 1981 10th-month season to warehouses by 15 December, preparing conditions to fulfill the state plan for 1982 right in the first month and scoring realistic achievements to greet the Fifth Party Congress.

9332

CSO: 4209/173

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROVINCIAL, LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS PREPARE FOR VCP CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Provincial Party Committees in Quang Ninh, Cao Bang, Hoang Lien Son, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Ben Tre and Dong Nai Provinces and in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone as well as the Party Affairs Committees in the State Inspection Commission and the Ministry of Water Conservancy have held conferences of key cadres to study the documents to be submitted to the Fifth Party Congress.

These conferences have achieved complete identity of views about the contents of the documents and have discussed plans to organize congresses of party organizations at all levels and to ensure the quality of their work and the observance of their time schedules.

In Quang Ninh, the congress unanimously passed a program of action aimed at stepping up the emulation movement to perform productive labor, to achieve combat readiness, to strenuously fulfill the 1981 coal mining plan, to fulfill the area destined for the sowing and planting of the 1981-1982 fifth-month and spring crop, to develop the raising of buffaloes, cattle and hogs, to catch more fish, to protect forests, to adequately prepare for the 1982 state plan and to strengthen border defense in both the mainland and coastal areas of the fatherland.

To manifest the great determination of the ethnic minorities in the province, the congress of cadres from 13 districts and cities and various sectors in Cao Bang Province passed a program of concrete revolutionary action aimed at intensifying the patriotic emulation movement to mark the last month of the year by overfulfilling the soybean and pork purchase norms and by simultaneously and actively beginning the implementation of the 1982 state plan with the production of 143,000 tons of grain.

In Hoang Lien Son, the congress discussed a program of manifold emulative action to greet the Party Congress by standing ready for combat, by maintaining security in the border area of the fatherland, by stepping up the 1981-1982 winter-spring production season and by satisfactorily preparing for the 1982 state plan.

While sending capable cadres to districts and subordinate units to help them urgently convene conferences to further train village cadres and hold congresses at the basic level, Nghe Tinh Province has aided various localities to step up the emulation movement to fulfill the planned area for the 1981-1982 fifth-month and spring crop, to ensure fulfillment of the grain obligation for 1981 and to pave the way for the 1982 state plan implementation.

Some 500 key cadres in Quang Nam-Da Nang who attended the congress stressed the need to display a high sense of responsibility and to develop the democratic system to enable party members and delegates to party organizations' congresses at all levels to participate in debates and to contribute views to the problems raised in the Party Central Committee documents.

The [Quang Nam-Da Nang provincial] congress also reminded all echelons and sectors of the need to apply the Party Central Committee line and standpoint in motivating cadres, manual and office workers and the laboring people to vie with each other in fulfilling the 1981 state plan, in preparing conditions for the 1982 state implementation and, for the time being, in satisfactorily cultivating the winter-spring crop and overfulfilling the 1981 grain mobilization norm in order to make achievements to greet the Party Congress.

The Ben Tre Provincial Party Committee has opened an advanced training course to help some 600 lecturers fully understand the documents to be submitted by the Party Central Committee to the Fifth Party Congress.

After holding a conference of zonal key cadres, the Vung Tau-Con ao Special Zone sent 160 cadres and lecturers to the primary level to help party organizations disseminate documents and organize congresses at this level. The special zone decided to hold congresses at primary party organizations and chapters from now to 25 December.

Following a lively debate, the comrades attending the conference of cadres from the State Inspection Commission unanimously agreed on the ideological substance, standpoint, lines and measures set forth in the documents. The conference expressed many positive views, especially concerning measures to be taken to strengthen and renovate the task of managing the economy and society, guiding organization and task execution and building and consolidating the party.

The [State Inspection Commission] conference also pointed out the achievements of the inspection sector over the past 5 years as well as its shortcomings and weaknesses in the organizational task and in carrying activities; the conference contributed numerous views on ways to reinforce and improve the organization of the inspection apparatus and to strengthen measures aimed at intensifying inspection activities in order to promote the party and state leadership and guidance more effectively and realistically.

To date, nearly 100 primary party organizations in the four urban precincts directly subordinate to the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee have held congresses to discuss the documents to be submitted by the Party Central Committee to the Fifth Party Congress and to elect delegates to the higher-level congress. In the Hoan Kiem Precinct, 60 primary organizations have held congresses. After directing four primary organizations to experimentally hold congresses, the Dong Da Precinct has extended the holding of congresses to all other installations. The Ba Dinh and Hai Ba Trung Precincts have directed the convening of congresses at many enterprises, organs and schools. To ensure the success of congresses at the primary level, party committees in precincts have adequately improved the standard of knowledge of key cadres at the primary level to enable them to firmly grasp the spirit and contents of documents and to understand the method of disseminating them and of leading party members to study and discuss them.

Of nine rural districts, seven have already held congresses to improve the key cadres' knowledge, to study documents and to discuss a plan to hold congresses at the primary level. Gia Lam District has started guiding the holding of congresses at a number of villages and enterprises. The rural districts and urban precincts have mustered capable cadres, divided them into cells and sent them to primary organizations to help convene congresses and, at the same time, carry out other immediate central tasks satisfactorily.

Held in earnest according to procedures, all the grassroots congresses have worked with a sense of urgency while meeting the qualitative demand and timetable requirements. Clearly aware of the important significance of the Fifth Party Congress, the delegates have held lively debates and displayed a high degree of unanimity with the situation assessment, guidelines and missions mentioned in the draft reports of the Party Central Committee. After referring to the primary organizations' successes in economic restoration and development, the delegates have confirmed the nation's achievements as assessed in the draft reports of the Party Central Committee. After analyzing the causes of these successes, the delegates have underscored the correct line and clear-sighted leadership of the Party Central Committee as well as the staunch revolutionary spirit of our people. All the congresses have agreed on the draft reports on the strategic missions, guidelines, targets and specific measures aimed at advancing the revolutionary cause of our party and people and enabling it to win further success.

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CSO: 4209/1179

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

REGULATIONS ON PARTY CONGRESSES AT ALL LEVELS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] On the basis of the regulations set forth by the Party Central Committee Secretariat, the Central Committee Organizational Committee has provided guidelines for the organization of party congresses at all levels. Following are some regulations:

Principle on Election and Appointment of Delegates to Party Congresses at all Levels

The principle on the election of delegates is as follows:

--Article 14 of the Party Statutes states: "Delegates to congresses of party delegates at all levels must be elected from the low echelons upward.

"A number of delegates may be appointed to attend congresses only if certain party organizations are carrying out activities under special circumstances and are, therefore, unable to convene a congress of delegates to hold an election."

--Regulation No 12 QD/TW of 4 February 1978 of the Party Central Committee clearly defines cases of activities under special circumstances as activities abroad, activities scattered over a large area which precludes the convening of a congress or unexpected armed combat activities making it possible to organize an election because of numerous difficulties. Under these circumstances, the party committee echelon which is in charge of convening the congress may appoint delegates but only after heeding the opinion of the party committee at the lower echelon.

Party committees which convene congresses from the district, precinct and equivalent levels on up are entitled to recommend some of their committee members or cadres from related organs to attend the lower-level congress in order to come forward as candidates for the election of delegates, to elect delegates to the congress of delegates at their own level and also to cast votes at the lower-level congress; however, the number of these recommended comrades must not exceed 25 percent of the total number of delegates whom the lower-level unit is entitled to elect. If these comrades are not elected, they cannot be recommended by their own party committees to attend another party organization's congress and to put up again for the election of delegates. Of the total number of delegates to the Fifth National Party Congress, the Party Secretariat has reserved more than 12

percent in order to be able to recommend some members of the Party Central Committee as well as some high-ranking cadres from related organs to attend the congresses of delegates at the provincial and municipal levels or at some other directly subordinate party organizations and also to put themselves forward as candidates for the election of delegates. The number of comrades recommended for attending the lower-level congress and standing for the election of delegates must not be counted among the delegates to be elected by the local unit. Whether the comrades recommended by the Party Central Committee to stand for the election of delegates at the congresses of delegates at the provincial and municipal levels and at the directly subordinate party organizations are elected or not will depend on the democratic choice to be made by these congresses. In case a comrade recommended for the election of delegates at the lower-level congress is not elected, the local party organization is not entitled to replace him by electing a delegate from among its own members.

--In general, it is advisable to hold a congress of party members where basic party organizations do not have a very large membership. However, a congress of delegates of basic party organizations must be convened where these party organizations have too large a number of members who carry out activities in scattered areas and who can hardly be mustered to hold a congress of party members.

--Where basic organizations belong to two or three levels and have too large a number of party members, it is necessary to organize debates on the Party Central Committee documents at the party chapter or at the congress of all party members belonging to the sectional party organization; the party chapter congress or the party members' congress at the sectional party organization will appoint delegates to the congress of delegates of the basic party organization. The number of delegates to the basic party organization congress will be fixed by the party committee echelon which convenes the congress and which acts under the guidance of the provincial or municipal party committee.

--In precincts, districts and cities with a small number of party members (about 200), the precinct, district and municipal party committees may--on the basis of the specific situation in their own localities--ask the higher level's opinion and permission to convene a congress of party members throughout the precinct, district or city without having to convene a congress of party members at each party base.

The number of delegates to a provincial or municipal congress will be between 300 and 500. If they want to convene more delegates than the fixed number, some provinces and cities which have a large number of party members as well as many directly subordinate party organizations must ask the Party Secretariat's opinion.

--The appointment of delegates to congresses must be made by taking the number of official party members into account.

Criteria for Delegates to Congresses of Delegates at all Levels

--"Delegates to congresses of delegates at all levels must be party members whose qualities and aptitudes symbolize the revolutionary struggle spirit and the intellect of party organizations and whose abilities can really contribute to the

work of these congresses. There must be delegates who have carried out activities at the high and grassroots levels and in the principal fields and sectors of activity of party organizations. It is important to have many delegates who are distinguished party members coming from among directly productive workers at enterprises, work sites, state farms and forests..."

--"The party committee at a given echelon which convenes the congress cannot refute the qualifications of any delegate elected by the lower echelon unless, after his election, this delegate is subjected to a disciplinary measure under the form of suspended party membership (according to Article 14 of the Party Statutes). If, after his election, a delegate is found to have committed mistakes and shortcomings or if a petition has been filed to denounce him, the party committee echelon which convenes the congress must promptly carry out investigations to reach a correct conclusion; if the mistakes and shortcomings committed by such a comrade are considered not to be serious enough to justify the imposition of a disciplinary measure involving suspension of party membership or if there is not yet enough evidence and time to come to a correct conclusion, such a comrade will nevertheless be called to attend the congress. Whenever it is deemed necessary to refute the qualifications of some delegate, the party committee echelon in charge of convening the congress must report his case to the delegates' qualifications examination board and the presidium of the congress for consideration and then submission to the congress' decision."

In order to elect delegates who meet the above-mentioned criteria, party committees at all echelons need to exercise tight guidance and to take care in making recommendations in order to ensure that delegates fully understand these criteria; meanwhile, delegates and party committees at various echelons must be clearly aware of the overall qualifications of persons recommended by a congress for inclusion in the list of candidates for the election of delegates to the higher-level congress. If there is any doubtful question, it must be clarified so as to avoid the need to reexamine and reassess it after the election is over.

Principle and Procedure Concerning Election and Candidacy for Election

In compliance with Article 13 of the Party Statutes, the Party Central Committee issued Regulation No 12 QD/TW of 4 February 1978 containing the following specific provisions:

--Concerning election within the party:

Election must be carried out by secret vote (Statutes of the Vietnam Communist Party, Article 13).

According to this regulation, the election of executive committees of party organizations at all levels, the election of standing committees of party committees at various echelons and the election of delegates to a higher-level congress must all be carried out by secret vote.

The nomination of secretaries and deputy secretaries at all levels must also be carried out by secret vote. The appointment of control committee members must also be carried out by secret vote but if the list proposed by the party committee at the echelon concerned is unanimously agreed on and does not require any addition, the vote may be carried out upon this list.

--Concerning the right to run for the party leading organs at all levels and to nominate and elect people to these organs:

a. Right to come forward as a candidate:

All official party members are entitled to run for party executive committees at all levels (whether they are present at or absent from the congress).

When a congress of delegates is held to elect delegates to attend a congress of delegates at the higher level, the official delegates to the former congress have the right to stand for the election. If a congress of party members is held, official party members have the right to stand for the election of delegates to the congress of delegates at the higher level (whether these party members are present at or absent from the congress).

b. Right to Nominate:

All official delegates attending a congress of delegates have the right to nominate persons whom they trust to the executive committee of the party organization or to nominate these persons as delegates to the congress of delegates at the higher level. If a congress of party members is held, all official party members have the right to nominate such persons.

The former executive committee has the duty to prepare for the election and the right to recommend persons--whom it considers worthy--for the election of the new party committee at the relevant echelon or for the election of delegates to the higher-level congress.

c. Right to vote:

Only the official delegates have the right to vote at the congresses of delegates at all levels and only the official party members are entitled to vote at the congresses of party members.

d. Are party members who have not yet been issued party cards fully qualified to act as delegates?

In principle, official party members have the right to come forward as candidates for election. At the election, it is necessary, however, to apply the delegates' criteria set forth by the Party Central Committee. Delegates must be outstanding party members. If, at the basic organizations which have issued party membership cards there are party members who have not yet been issued party cards because their party membership qualifications are still being reexamined, these party members cannot be considered as outstanding ones. At the basic organizations which have not yet issued party cards, it is also necessary to select outstanding party members who meet the delegates' criteria set forth by the Party Central Committee.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES DELEGATES TO YOUNG HEROES CONFERENCE

Truong Chinh Greeted Delegates

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 1

[Article]

[Excerpt] On the morning of 19 December, at the Presidential palace comrade Truong Chinh, a member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State, warmly greeted youth and teenage delegates participating in the Traditional Festival Day of Young Heroes Defending the Homeland, organized by the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Ministry of National Defense, and the Ministry of Interior.

Truong Chinh Speech

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 1

[Speech by Truong Chinh]

[Text] Dear comrades and young people,

On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Council of State, I warmly applaud the delegates of the youths in the people's armed forces and the People's Public Security forces, and youths throughout the country, who have achieved outstanding accomplishments in the sphere of national defense and security, who have come to the capital to participate in the Traditional Festival Day of Young Heroes Defending the Homeland.

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union decided to make 22 December, the anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army, a "Traditional Festival Day of Young Heroes Defending the Homeland." The Union also decided to encourage youths to endeavor to win the "Young Heroic Defender of the Homeland" and "Glorious Young Warrior" designations.

That's right. Youths must always play a revolutionary assault role in the enterprise of defending the homeland, as well as in the movement to compete in production labor and in building socialism.

Participating in the meeting of heroic young defenders of the homeland are many Youth Union members and young men and women and teenagers of the ethnic minority groups in the mountain region in the north of our country, the young members of the people's armed forces and the People's Armed Security forces who have achieved many glorious accomplishments in combat, combat readiness, defending the villages, defending the homeland, opposing the Chinese expansionists and the other reactionaries, and fulfilling their international missions.

I am very happy to meet with young warriors, youths, and teenagers who are worthy of being good nieces and nephews of Uncle Ho and children of the heroic Vietnamese people.

Duong Mui Vien, a 22-year old Youth Union member who is a member of the Dao ethnic minority group and a militia marksman, achieved a glorious feat of arms by killing enemies who invaded our borders. Comrade Vien is still a young woman who produces skilfully and positively campaign for the people to assist the troops. Union member Vu Trong Khoi, 22 years old, a member of the People's Army with many accomplishments in military training, forging a spirit of organization and discipline, achieved many glorious feats of arms in combat, and achieved the designation "Warrior of Emulation." Union member Tran Huu Phi, 28 years old and a member of the People's Public Security forces, along with his fellow unit members heroically and resourcefully entered a lair of the FULRO bandits in the Central Highlands and captured many of the enemy. Ngo Thien Ha, a 14-year old member of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit, with a spirit of being young but clever, heroic, and resourceful, helped the troops and people's public security forces capture a gang of Chinese intelligence agents. We have many Heroes and Warriors of Emulation defending the homeland. I have only mentioned a few representative comrades.

During the past several years, in the face of difficulties regarding the economy and living conditions resulting primarily from the after-effects of war, and in the face of the all-round sabotage activities of the enemy, our people, of whom youths are the assault force, are bravely coping and have won many victories. The people's armed forces and the people's public security forces build up their forces while maintaining combat readiness and fighting heroically to defend the homeland and maintain order and security. Those comrades are very worthy of the praise of President Ho Chi Minh: "Loyal to the nation, filial to the people, and prepared to fight and sacrifice for the independence and freedom of the homeland and for socialism. All missions are fulfilled, all difficulties are overcome, and all enemies are defeated."

Dear comrades and young people,

At present, our entire party, population, and army are continuing to simultaneously fulfill the two strategic missions: building socialism and strongly defending the socialist homeland. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and all youths in our country must be deeply imbued with profound consciousness of collective mastership, and enthusiastically take the lead in victoriously fulfilling those strategic missions.

Our entire party is preparing for the Fifth Party Congress. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit, and our country's

young generation are competing to achieve many accomplishments to celebrate the Party Congress as worthy as possible.

The present session of the National Assembly will approve the 1982 state plan, a Military Service Law, and a Vietnam People's Army Officers' Law. The mass organizations in the Vietnam Fatherland Front, including the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, have contributed opinions to the National Assembly regarding the draft Military Service Law. Fulfilling state plans, obeying the Military Service Law, and defending the homeland are glorious undertakings of the young generation.

The Vietnam Communist Party has pointed out that "The bright future of the Vietnamese homeland lies in the hands of youths, teenagers, and children." The Party Central Committee and the Council of State firmly believe that all Youth Union members, youths, and teenagers in our country will develop the spirit of the Traditional Festival Day of Young Heroes Defending the Homeland, achieve even greater accomplishments, and continually advance, and will be worthy of the confidence of the party, the state, and the people.

For the socialist homeland and for the well-being of the people, our country's youths and teenagers must heroically advance!

5616
CSO: 4209/183

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ARMY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HOLD CONGRESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Dec 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Base-Level Party Organizations Throughout the Army Hold Congresses"]

[Text] The entire army has completed the holding of base-level party organizations. The Political General Department has made a preliminary recapitulation and has evaluated and isolated experiences to aid guidance of the organization of party organization congresses at the division and equivalent levels.

In the course of discussions at the base-level party organization congresses, the level of consciousness and thought of the party members was raised. Nearly all of the party members agreed with the contents and viewpoints that were expressed in the documents.

The leaders of the Political General Department directly inspected the preparations of some corps [binh doan] and divisions, and issued a directive regarding the holding of party organization congresses at the division and equivalent levels. The directive stressed that on the basis of the results of the lower-echelon party congresses, it is necessary to recapitulate the experiences, promptly observe and evaluate the results, and categorize opinions in order to establish the matters to be discussed by the upper-echelon congress. It is necessary to grasp the principal contents and the basic matters of the documents, hold all-round discussions, go deeply into the key concerns, and explain things to party members so that they can clearly realize the viewpoints and thoughts of the Central Committee.

In the discussions, it is necessary to pay attention to the initial requirements of Directive No 113 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee: "Heightening sense of responsibility, expanding democracy, assuring that the party members and delegates participate in the discussions of the matters set forth by the Party Central Committee and party committee echelons in a realistic way, and contributing positively to resolving the common problems of the party as a whole and of each party organization." If that is to be accomplished, it is necessary to assure that the delegates have time to prepare opinions and study the documents, and the echelon holding the congress must arrange an agenda in accordance with the intentions of the standing committee of the party committee. The upper echelon must directly inspect the lower echelon. Places which have not made good preparations must not hold congresses, and it is necessary to firmly grasp the principles and procedures for holding party congresses, especially the election of delegates to participate in the upper-echelon party organization congress.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HOLD CONGRESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Many Base-Level Party Organizations In Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, and Ha Tuyen Provinces Complete Congresses"]

[Text] The Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, and Ha Tuyen provincial party committees guided the base-level party organizations in urgently holding congresses to discuss the documents of the Party Central Committee and elect delegates to the upper-echelon congress. The congresses also approved an action program of emulation to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress.

The standing committees of the provincial and district party committees guided the bases in making good preparations before holding the congresses. Many leadership cadres of the provinces, districts, and villages inspected the bases and guided them in holding congresses.

The congresses held seething discussions and contributed many opinions regarding the documents of the Central Committee. Many delegates spoke of the local situation; mentioned the explicit economic accomplishments, especially with regard to agricultural production; and confirmed that the new stands and policies of the party and state have had a positive effect in stimulating production. Many opinions were expressed regarding the necessity of continuing to perfect the contracting-out system in the cooperatives, step up industrial activities to serve agriculture, expand vocations, etc., in order to develop and make better use of latent capabilities regarding labor, land, and the traditional local trades. The congresses set forth practical measures for promoting competition in production, improving the living conditions of the people, maintaining political security and social order and safety, opposing negative phenomena, and achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Party Congress.

5616
CSO: 4209/183

CULTURAL STRUGGLE CONTINUES IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 11, Nov 21 pp 14-15

[Article by Vu Dao: "'Gifts' From Across the Sea"]

[Text]

A battle had to be fought in Ho Chi Minh City in the early part of last summer to wipe out all traces of reactionary, decadent culture.

This was not the first time such action was taken, and people may ask why this problem surfaced again after six years of building a new socialist life.

The answer could be found at an exhibition of seized literature held at Vo Van Tan Street, in the centre of the city. It left no doubt about the necessity of such a drastic move.

First there were the papers, all written in the Vietnamese language but published in the United States. In number alone they could vie with Saigon journalism in its "best" years under US occupation. Their names were catchy: *Our Huong* (Homeland), *Hoa Viet Nam* (Vietnamese Soul), *Tuot Tuyen* (Across the Border), *Our Me* (Motherland), *Nho Ngua* (Longing for the Source), *Hoa Viet* (Longing for Vietnam), *Ly Huong* (Far From Home), *Lac Hong* (Forefathers), *Tam Co* (Song of the Heart), *Dan Toc* (The Nation), *Lop Truong* (Stand), *Tien phong* (Vanguard), *Dan Phan* (Involvement), *Chun Trai Moi* (New Horizon), *Viet Bao* (Viet Journal), *Trang Den* (Black and

White), *Chuong Saigon* (Saigon Bell). Obviously these papers were not restricted to a readership of several hundred thousand "Vietnamese-Americans" in the States but were aimed at a much larger audience for a very sinister purpose. Their "information" on Vietnam was designed to discredit the revolutionary administration by drawing a gloomy picture of the country. Some of them went so far as "reporting" on activities of a "new government" without mentioning its whereabouts. One does not have to dig deep to find the people who are financing these papers. What is certain is that the exile organisations that run them cannot yet afford to have them distributed free.

Even greater in number were the books, all printed abroad. Their titles speak volumes: *Chiu Lanh* (A Cold Afternoon), *Mua Thu La Bay* (Fallen Leaves in Autumn), *Duong Guom Phan Bot* (Sword of Betrayal)... And there were hundreds of calendars for 1981. One featured a nude and a striped flag of the former Saigon regime. The caption reads "*Van hanh dien la nguoi Viet Nam*" (As Proud As Ever to be Vietnamese). As for pornographic pictures, they were not exhibited for the sake of decency.

These publications had been sent to authentic addressees in the

city, tucked inside parcels of clothes, medicines and food. In many cases the addressees had not made any contact abroad but even so they received parcels of these ubiquitous papers, books and calendars. In other instances exile literature was directly brought in from mysterious ships lurking off the coast. One such smuggler has been arrested and brought to justice.

Music has played the most important role of all because of its popularity and diversity. One of the composers is none other than Pham Duy, well-known for his contributions to modern music in Vietnam, but also notorious for his psychological warfare activities under the Saigon regime. It was he who in 1970, when the people were demanding an end to the US war of aggression, put on a diversion programme on Radio Saigon and was rewarded with tomatoes and eggs. "We kneel and pray to God in Heaven..." wails one of his old songs. His recent ones, taped in the United States, are titled *Ngay Tre Ve* (Return), *Vinh Biet Saigon* (Adieu to Saigon), *Hat Cho Nguoi O Lai* (To Those Who Remain)... Pham Duy is joined by other songsters, some quite obscure, who all write in the same vein as *Qua Cho Quê Hương* (Gifts to the Old Country), lamenting the fate of exiles while urging people to leave Vietnam.

This kind of music is also to be heard on the *Voice of America*, in its Vietnamese-language broadcasts. The man who presents the programme is no stranger either. He is Le Van, or Do Ngoc Yen, formerly secretary-general of Summer Programme, an organisation set up by the US Embassy in Saigon and financed by USAID.

A few words must be said about the way this type of literature was circulated. It could be obtained at the many second-hand bookshops and newsstands in the city. Customers had only to ask the right questions and would get what they were looking for—newspapers and magazines carefully wrapped up, or books put between innocuous covers. A paper of recent issue was hired for 5 dong a day plus a deposit of 50 dong. A pornographic book could

be had for 20 dong a day against a 100-dong deposit.

One of the most active peddlers was Vinh Su at Do Thanh Nhon Street. In former Saigon Su called himself a songster, although the only thing he ever wrote was a short song, *Trai Tim Trinh Nu* (A Virgin's Heart). But he did a thriving business as a "talent-scout." A search of his house revealed 20,000 decadent books, many of them published abroad after 1975. At the stand owned by Bui Dinh Ha on Dang Thi Nhu Street, First District, 232 similar books were found hidden among manuals on dress-making, television and motorbike repair, etc. Nhu, a former paratrooper, also engaged in "literary creation", writing such filth as *Cuoc Noi Loan Giua Hai Mau Da* (Revolt of Two Races), *Mot Phut Khoai Lac* (A Moment of Pleasure), *Doi Trinh Nu Muoi Tam Tuoi* (A 18-Year Old Virgin), etc.

Coffee houses acted as the main agents for decadent music, making a lot of money in the business. A cup of coffee "with music" cost 10 dong, three or four times the normal price. Entertainers were paid generously: 20 or 30 dong for an old number, 100 for an anti-government song and 100 for one freshly imported. Special nights called "Yesteryear" were organized by one coffee house in the First District.

After the withdrawal of the US forces and the collapse of the Saigon regime great efforts were made to rid the city of the cultural vestiges of neo-colonialism. Then, after a short lull, "gifts" started coming from the United States, and they keep coming, with persistence. The same tactics were used by the US Expeditionary Corps in former South Vietnam: distributing pornographic photos to Vietnamese children, sending parcels of publications with no senders' names... One wonders if the senders are all motivated by humanitarianism.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

TASKS OF 1982 --The Haiphong Municipal People's Council recently held a conference to review the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and discuss guidelines and tasks for 1982. In 1981 Haiphong overcame numerous difficulties and scored many achievements, especially in agricultural production, capital construction and import and export. In applying product-based contractual system in agriculture, Haiphong obtained an unprecedented large volume of grain production. The rice yield was 51.5 quintals per hectare and the total grain output was 38,000 tons more than in 1980. The municipal people's council also scrupulously reviewed the weak and strong points in the supervision and implementation of political tasks by various local echelons and sectors. Looking forward to the Fifth National VCP Congress, the municipal people's council decided to mobilize all strata of the people to concentrate efforts on accelerating the production of grain and foodstuffs, strive to supply raw materials to various consumer and export goods production establishments, and develop various sectors and occupations in the rural area. [Text] [BK130906 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Jan 82]

CSO: 4209/199

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CONFERENCE REVIEWS PROBLEMS IN LABOR PLANNING

BK020709 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] The State Planning Commission recently held a scientific conference in Hanoi to discuss the issue of labor planning. Attending were representatives of various sectors, universities, research institutes and localities.

There were 24 reports and statements made during the conference. These reports and statements concentrated on many central and urgent problems in our country's labor planning in the transitional period of advancing from small production to large-scale socialist production, especially in the initial stage of this period. Labor planning is aimed at developing labor potential, our most valuable asset, to the fullest in national construction and defense.

Many of these reports and statements analyzed profoundly many major problems now confronting the labor planning task such as the inevitability of the redistribution of social labor, the redistribution of labor in districts, the redistribution of labor and population on a national scale, the sending of laborers to build new economic zones, labor planning to implement the two missions of building and defending the fatherland, the solving of employment problems for the working people in the future, and labor reproduction [tais sanr xuaats lao doong] in the process of expanded socialist reproduction.

These reports also dealt with many matters concerning the revision of labor planning in combination with the revision of overall planning work in the current situation.

CSO: 4209/199

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

RESOLUTION ON DONG NAI INTEGRATION PUBLISHED

BK201616 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Dec 81 p 4

[Text of National Assembly's resolution on integration of Dong Nai village of Phuoc Long District, Song Be Province, into Da-Houai District, Lam Dong Province]

[Text] The SRV's Seventh National Assembly at its second session:

By virtue of a recommendation of the Council of Ministers and after studying the suggestions of the People's Councils of Song Be and Lam Dong Provinces,

Decrees

The merger of Dong Nai Village of Phuoc Long District, Song Be Province, with Da-Houai District of Lam Dong Province.

Hanoi, 29 December 1981

[Signed] National Assembly Chairman

Nguyen Huu Tho

CSO: 4209/199

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT MISUSE OF RUBBER-PRODUCING EQUIPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Dec 81 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column: "Waste of Technical Materials"]

[Text] Five years ago the Phuoc Long unit, accepting the mission of enriching the homeland, entered deeply into the specialized cultivation of rubber. The state sent rather large amounts of technical materials to that area. The initial investment capital amounted to tens of millions of dong. There were many workers but because the machinery and equipment were not suitable some of the machinery broke down before being used and now lies scattered about out of doors. After several recapitulations the unit recommended that those machines be collected and sent to places where they are needed, but the upper echelon replied that the Bank was not willing, the Ministry of Agriculture would not give permission, and the Economics Department did not agree. In the course of 5 years the machines gradually broke down, and some were only used as gongs for the unit. There are millions of dong worth of technical materials which, if not promptly collected in order to obtain spare parts or sell iron and steel to the factories will, after the coming rainy season, become useless junk.

Le Quan
(Song Be)

5616
CSO: 4209/183

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--Hanoi, 30 Dec (VNA)--By the end of November, more than 2,700 families totalling 16,000 people had settled in new economic zones in the central highlands province of Lam Dong. The new settlers, mostly former nomads, have been supplied with fertilizer, rice strains, insecticides and farm tools to take up sedentary farming. They have reclaimed 120 hectares of virgin land and built 2,000 dwelling houses, 3 dispensaries and 1 school. The southernmost province of Minh Hai in the past 5 years has received 15,000 settlers from the northern province of Ha Nam Ninh. In the same period, 40,000 people have built new economic zones in the Mekong River delta province of An Giang. They have been supplied with machines to open 30,700 hectares of virgin land to plant food crops. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0242 GMT 30 Dec 81 OW]

CSO: 4220/212

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PAST 10 DAYS REPORTED

BK211131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The agricultural cooperatives in the northern provinces and cities are being guided to channel water into ricefields so that grownup seedlings can be transplanted.

According to the General Department of Statistics, in the past 10 days rice has been transplanted on nearly 180,000 additional hectares, bringing the total area which has been transplanted with rice since the beginning of the crop season to more than 290,000 hectares or 27.3 percent of the plan norm.

Based on the time schedule for sowing seedlings, there now are approximately over 30,000 hectares of grownup seedlings which are being transplanted by cooperatives. Manpower is being concentrated on quickly transplanting the seedlings to an area from 22,000 to 25,000 hectares per day so that some 500,000 hectares or so can be planted with rice by the Tet festival.

The percentages of transplanted area in localities are as follows: 57.6 percent in Binh Tri Thien; 50 percent in Haiphong; 48.9 percent in Vinh Phu; 43 percent in Hoang Lien Son; 37 percent in Lai Chau; 38 percent in Ha Tuyen; over 35 percent in Ha Bac, and over 30 percent in Nghe Tinh.

In the southern provinces, rice has been planted on some 420,000 hectares or more than 70 percent of the area plan norm. The transplanting rates are as follows: 94.3 percent in An Giang; 91.6 percent in Tien Giang; 91 percent in Quang Nam-Danang; 72.5 percent in Kien Giang, and 64.7 percent in Nghia Binh.

In the southern provinces and cities there are now 39,000 hectares of rice affected by insects, an increase of 2,500 hectares over the same period last year. The largest affected areas are located as follows: 12,900 hectares in Tien Giang; 12,300 hectares in An Giang; more than 3,500 hectares in Dong Thap; and over 2,100 hectares in Long An.

Localities are concentrating on spraying insecticide to prevent insects from damaging rice.

AGRICULTURE

GRAIN PRODUCTION FOR 1982 REVIEWED

BK130700 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Dec 81 p 2

[First installment of article by Trinh Xuan Tien, vice minister of food, entitled: "Grain Production and Collection in 1982"]

[Text] Calculating the demands for grain and implementing grain production plans is one of the primary tasks of state organs from the central to the local level.

In 1982, on the basis of the current population growth rate, it is estimated that the entire country will have about 1.2 million new citizens. To provide food for these newborns, we must expand the grain area by approximately 90,000 hectares over 1981 and achieve an average annual yield of 4 tons per hectare. If this cannot be done, we must strive, by means of intensive cultivation, for higher crop yields so as to obtain about 360,000 more tons of grain. Such an increase over 1981 is absolutely necessary whether the grain rations of the new citizens' parents and brothers and sisters and other demands for grain go up or not. Moreover, hundreds of thousands more tons of grain will be needed even if we just wanted to maintain the same standards of food supplies (such as pork, for example) as in 1981.

At present, we are still faced with a situation in which "demands for grain grow faster than grain production." In 1982, this problem will become even more acute than in 1981 in certain respects.

In response to this situation, the party Central Committee has issued many directives aimed at overcoming the difficulties regarding grain supplies at present and in the coming years.

In 1981, many areas obtained a bumper crop and collected much more grain than in previous years. Some areas were able to meet local demands and some others, such as the Mekong River delta and a number of provinces, even managed to deliver to the central authorities a fairly substantial amount of grain. Generally speaking, grain supplies in the rural areas were somewhat improved and stabilized. The delivery of grain to the state, however, was still beset by many difficulties.

In 1982, in keeping with the spirit of the party Central Committee directives and to maintain initiative under any circumstances, from the beginning of the year a far-reaching and radical change must be effected in all sectors and levels and among cadres, party members and the people so as to resolve the grain problem for the entire country by the forces inside the country. To achieve this aim, we must adopt highly active measures, the most decisive and important of which should be further stepping up grain production and, at the same time, turning grain consumption policy--especially for state-owned grain--into a rational and highly economical system.

Directive No 120/CP/TW issued by the party Central Committee on 21 October 1981 also clearly set the following objectives for various provinces:

"Those provinces which have suffered a grain shortage every year and have had to rely partly on the assistance of the central authorities must now produce enough to meet the demands of all the people in their localities....

"Those provinces which have so far produced and collected enough grain for local consumption must now strive, in addition to satisfying the needs of all the local people, to contribute some of their grain to the central authorities and set up grain reserves.

"The key rice-producing provinces (in the Mekong River and Red River deltas), aside from meeting the demands of all the local people and building up necessary reserves, must deliver to the central authorities increasing amounts of grain according to the annual plan targets....

"Cities, industrial zones and the main armed forces, whose grain supplies are ensured by the central authorities, must also work out plans and active measures to produce grain and foodstuffs according to actual local conditions...so as to meet part of their own demands and to reduce the amount sent in by the central authorities from distant areas..."

Measures and Policies

In keeping with this directive, we must, as a primary measure, launch a nationwide grain production movement with the highest spirit of revolutionary offensive ever. [Words indistinct], we must take into account the differences in the actual conditions of each area so as to devise specific measures. The general direction, however, is to rely on intensive cultivation (including the use of fertilizer and multicropping) as the main measure to increase crop yields. At the same time, we must expand the cultivable area, make the best use of the existing arable land and open new land for cultivation, allowing not a single lot to lie fallow. All the existing resources of the people and state in the localities must be concentrated on investing in grain production. All localities must plant any grain crop that can grow on their particular type of soil, including wet rice and upland rice, short-term and long-term subsidiary food crops, and bulbous and grain plants. We must vigorously, effectively and practically develop small, medium and large-scale water conservancy projects in conjunction with rural construction and the building of area and plot embankments. In mountain areas, we must build rice terraces in conjunction with water conservancy works.

We must find, select and boldly use good crop varieties which can withstand inclement weather and resist harmful insects and diseases as replacements for poorer, degenerate and low-yielding strains. We must take good care of crops and apply fertilizer on schedule. We must initiate a movement for the wider use of stable and green manures because these kinds of fertilizer are locally available and can be collected anywhere. At the same time, chemical fertilizers must be used as a supplement whenever conditions permit. Owing to their scarcity, chemical fertilizers must be used in a concentrated manner in key areas to ensure practical results; they should not be scattered as in the past. Every locality, regardless of the size of its cropland, must set aside an area mainly for grain production, especially rice. At the same time, it must strive to establish a number of areas devoted to the cultivation of high-yield rice varieties on which adequate materials and equipment must be concentrated to ensure practical results.

To initiate a production movement and allow no workforce to remain idle, in addition to from mobilizing and organizing peasants to carry out production in the countryside, we must also motivate cadres, workers, civil servants, soldiers and students to arrange their schedule, cut down on certain clerical duties and put off those activities that can be postponed so they can devote more time and more manpower to producing grain whenever conditions permit to meet their own demands. A movement must also be launched among nonagricultural people to motivate them to participate in the production of grain and foodstuffs in a practical manner. In the rural areas, the movement for implementing product contracts with laborers in agricultural cooperatives is progressing in the right direction. We must, however, pay attention to satisfactorily guiding the fulfillment of those tasks contracted out to collectives and assisting cooperative members who work under contract and who are faced with difficulties regarding capital, farm implements, fertilizer and even manpower. Special attention must be paid to those families whose husbands and children are serving in the armed forces or working far from home.

All state farms must make full and rational use of land to produce more grain and foodstuffs. Those state farms entrusted with the task of grain production must satisfactorily fulfill the plan to deliver products to the state. Those state farms specializing in industrial crops or livestock must also make the fullest use of land to produce more grain and foodstuffs, thereby reducing the amount of grain supplied by the state. Concrete grain production plans must be formulated for different state farms. Each state farm must set an extra grain production target for its workers. Those state farms which cannot cultivate all their land must temporarily turn over some of it to nearby agricultural cooperatives or peasants for grain production in each specific crop season. The growers of crops on this land are entitled to the fruits of their labors.

Concerning production policy, localities that need grain supplies from the state to plant industrial crops must carefully choose the appropriate type of crops for planting so as to achieve better economic results.

In formulating production plans for cooperatives and state farms, the district and provincial authorities must develop an economic program and rationally compare grain against other types of crops or the importation of grain against its shipment from distant places. Specifically, it is necessary to calculate to see if the value of the exported goods can cover the amount of foreign currency spent by the state to import the grain needed. We must avoid a situation in which three or four units of foreign currency are spent for imported grain to produce an item of goods that only receives one unit of foreign currency--and this is not to mention other expenses. In some cases where loss of foreign currency from grain imports must be sustained, we must produce profitable goods to make up for it.

For state farms specializing in grain production, after meeting the quotas for delivering products to the state, they are allowed either to keep the amount of grain produced in excess of the set quotas for their own use or sell it to the state at prices other than those set in the plan.

Achieve a Local Grain Balance

The entire movement for production described above must be incorporated into a comprehensive province or district plan for the general purpose of resolving the following questions:

Is the total local grain output sufficient to feed all the population of that locality? What is the amount of grain surplus or shortage? In case of shortage, what will be done?

Under the current policy, the districts and provinces that have suffered from a grain shortage must now struggle chiefly to resolve this problem. Based on the production capacity of each village, a grain balance must be sought for at the district level; a grain surplus of the district will be turned over to the province and a shortage will be resolved in a positive manner by the district itself. Thus, to achieve a grain balance, it is necessary to proceed from the grassroots level. First of all, we must:

1. Launch a mass publicity campaign in every hamlet, village and cooperative production unit to enable everyone to discuss production capabilities and fully discover the local potentials concerning land and labor. Any unused plot of land, no matter how small and barren, must be actively reclaimed and transformed into arable land and planted with any suitable type of grain or food crop even if the initial crop yield is meager. It is necessary to devise positive measures for increasing crop yield--from exploiting and producing various sources of organic fertilizer, carefully carrying out crop fertilization and tending the fields to practicing multicropping of short-term granulative and tuberous crops, vegetables and fruit trees of various types.

2. Process food crop products for use in addition to rice. First, we must not consider food crop products as a secondary diet. In reality, many countries in the world and many regions of our country use these products as the staple diet while rice is consumed only in a small quantity or not at all.

Every year we produce more than 2 million tons of food crops in paddy equivalent and unless this is added more generously to our regular diet, there is no way for us to achieve a grain balance. Achieving a balance is meant to add food crop products to our regular diet and not to receive food crop rations and then sell them to buy rice; for this does not involve actual consumption and will preclude the achievement of a balance.

Marketable grain in the form of food crops must be preliminarily processed at village facilities and cooperatives because the amount of fresh food crops consumed during harvest time is negligible; fresh food crops cannot be kept long, nor can they be transported to distant places at low cost. And the harvest season cannot be extended.

As for marketable grain, corn, manioc and potatoes, these are usually found in the form of slices or flour and are therefore not suitable for sale as ready-for-use products. It is necessary to process them into small grains like rice or into slender threads like vermicelli which can be packed into small bags for the convenience of consumers. It is suitable for establishments engaged in such processing work to be set up in districts. The organizer of the consumption of subsidiary food crops should be the grain sector while the organizer of processing work should be the local industrial and machinery sectors. In order to transport subsidiary food crop products in large quantities, we need the help of the communications sector. Thus, in order to solve this problem satisfactorily in the initial stage, the people's committees concerned must guide and coordinate all activities in connection with this problem so as to obtain effective results.

3. Along with stepping up production and processing, it is necessary to re-examine all the aspects of grain consumption in each locality by the people as well as by public organs, including worksites, state farms, forestry sites, enterprises and military units to see if there is anything irrational or wasteful to be corrected and stamped out, such as brewing alcohol illegally, holding lavish parties, producing cookies and cakes in excessive amounts, making false declarations of household members and setting excessive quotas in order to draw more grain from the state. We must check to see how far localities have gone in resolving the grain subsidy question, to determine those objectives that still need a supply of grain from the state at subsidy prices in order to make up for losses incurred in production as currently in practice and to identify those objectives that are going to be transferred to other price policies. Grain processing and husking enterprises must check to see why the ratio between processed and nonprocessed products is still so low.

All organizations involved in the transportation and storing of grain must check to see why losses have been so great. By overcoming these deficiencies, we will be able to reduce the grain imbalance greatly. In order to solve this problem, we must rely on a broad section of the organized masses, including trade unions, the youth union and party chapters, which must provide the necessary guidance and act as a core force in coordinating routine inspection activities for the state.

While carrying out the above measures, we must devise plans to produce and exploit indigenous products and, above all, develop various services and trades in order to turn out more commodities either for local consumption or for trading with other localities for grain. The questions of redistributing manpower, promoting family planning and sending the people to build new economic zones are also to be tackled simultaneously.

Devising production plans for each village, district and province is a matter of specific importance for 1982. We must pay specific attention to the latent potentials of the grassroots-level organizations, using them as a basis for making accurate calculations. As manpower, land, jungles and seas are our great potentials, we must make careful calculations of the amounts of grain, materials, equipment and fuel needed to exploit these abundant potentials.

The present method of achieving a grain balance is rather different from what was practiced over the past few years. Responsible local leadership echelons are therefore requested to work in a positive fashion with their grassroots-level organizations and with the state organs of higher echelons. Working with their grassroots-level organizations will enable them to become fully aware of the latter's capabilities and to discuss the measures to be taken in connection with organization and implementation (including measures to mobilize the masses and provide them with revolutionary indoctrination). Working with the state organs of higher echelons will enable them to unify their guidelines, criteria and plans and, if necessary, to discuss the assistance they may badly need such as funds and materials. A guiding thought in achieving a grain balance is that we must take into account the demands for grain of the entire country instead of certain individual localities. We must take into account both the questions of production and consumption, the motivation and education of the masses, the promotion of internal struggle activities and the organizational management and inspection by the state.

CSO: 4209/199

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR INCREASED SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROP OUTPUT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Develop the Production of Subsidiary Food Crops, Contribute to Solidly Resolving the Food Problem"]

[Text] Subsidiary food crops are types of grain crops with which our people are familiar. Areas with little rice land regard subsidiary food crops as the principal foods in their daily diet.

In order to contribute to solidly resolving the problem of providing food for people, feed for animal husbandry, and raw materials for processing industries, the party and state have many policies and measures to stimulate the development of subsidiary food crops. The subsidiary food crop area and output increased rapidly, which reflects the great capability for developing subsidiary food crops.

The direction for developing subsidiary food crops is the expansion of acreage accompanied by intensive cultivation and production accompanied by processing, and the rapid introduction of subsidiary food crops into the daily diet. It is regrettable that guidance has not yet truly followed that direction. The subsidiary food crop area is large but it is not cultivated intensively. The subsidiary food crop yields are still low. The corn yield is only 10 to 12 quintals per hectare, while we are capable of attaining yields of more than 20 quintals. The average sweet potato yield is only 40 to 50 quintals of fresh tubers per hectare, and many places attain only about 10 tons. Places which intensively cultivate white potatoes attain yields of 25 or 26 tons, but most places have yields of only about 10 tons. Subsidiary food crop yields are low and subsidiary food crop production is not highly effectively economically, which is one reason why subsidiary food crop production is not stable.

The state and the people, at the central level and the local people, must step up investment in the intensive cultivation of subsidiary food crops. They must concentrate on completing the construction of material-technical bases. Which are necessary and appropriate to each area, and stress concentrated subsidiary food crop areas with large commodity production. They must positively apply new technical advances. While the state is still encountering difficulties with regard to capital and materials, each base and locality must rely on itself and take the initiative in balancing plans with the material conditions, launch a strong movement to build water conservancy works and fertilizer, create the intensive cultivation factors, and assure the planted area. In addition to planting grain subsidiary food crops, it is necessary to interplant, plant catch crops, and increase

the growing seasons of such subsidiary food crops as peanuts, ginger, beans of the various kinds, and soybeans, in order to create a source of protein feed, supplement the grain subsidiary food crops, and improve the quality of the people's diet by means of subsidiary food crops.

The fact that processing and circulation are not prompt is now a major obstacle in the production of subsidiary food crops. The places which produce many subsidiary food crops lack processing and transportation facilities. People who grow subsidiary food must eat too much of it or must sell it at low prices. Everyone is aware of that situation but no specific steps have been taken to effectively overcome that situation. Expanding industrial processing and mobilizing a larger volume of subsidiary food crops in order to produce products with higher value and use value for domestic consumption and export is a requirement of the concentrated subsidiary food producing areas. The factories processing animal feed, alcohol distilleries, and starch factories may use corn, potatoes, and manioc to produce industrial products. In addition to the nonmechanized processing of subsidiary food crops by the people, it is necessary to develop the form of joint undertakings by the cooperatives to process subsidiary food crops by manual means, improved implements, or semimechanized implements in order to promptly process subsidiary foods into tasty, nutritious products, which will stimulate consumption and accustom people to eating subsidiary foods. That will stimulate production. Circulation and distribution must be well organized, and we must equalize the various kinds of grain in the localities and areas, which will also cause the development of production and consumption.

In 1982 a foremost mission of our country is to concentrate all forces on developing agricultural production, especially on promoting grain production and striving to achieve an output of 16 million tons, including 3 million tons of subsidiary food crops in terms of paddy.

The winter-spring subsidiary food crop season is the largest subsidiary food crop season during the year, determines the subsidiary food crop output plan. We must overcome all production, processing, and management problems and effectively overcome all obstacles limiting the production of subsidiary food crops. Actuality has proved that the grain problem cannot be fundamentally and solidly resolved without the stable development of subsidiary food crops.

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CSO: 4209/195

AGRICULTURE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DECISION ON MULBERRY GROWING, SILKWORM RAISING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jan 82 pp 1,4

[Decision No 1-HDBT of the Council of Ministers, Dated 4 January 1982, on the Development of Mulberry Growing and Silkworm Raising]

[Text] Our country has the land, climate, and labor conditions for, and the tradition of, producing silk to make clothing and to export. In order to develop that latent capability and fulfill the people's urgent need for clothing, the Council of Ministers has decided:

1. To launch a movement to promote the growing of mulberry and the raising of silkworms so that we can meet our clothing needs.

The governmental administrations at the various echelons must encourage the cooperatives, production collectives, and families and assist them in fully utilizing land and labor to develop the growing of mulberry and the raising of silkworms (including silkworms that eat mulberry leaves, silkworms that eat manioc leaves, and silkworms that eat castor oil plant leaves, in combination with the growing of cotton and other fibrous crops, and the organization of silkworm cocoon spinning, silk weaving, and cotton cloth weaving, in order to fulfill clothing needs as fully as possible.

Every province, municipality, and district must have specific plans and measures to guide and assist the cooperatives, production collectives, and families in urgently implementing that policy.

2. To positively create concentrated silk production areas to produce silk for export.

First of all, it is necessary to guide the areas accustomed to growing mulberry and raising silkworms in Hanoi and the provinces of Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Lam Dong, and An Giang in drafting plans to develop mulberry growing and silkworm raising, and to strengthen and develop the silk spinning bases, in order to assure the quality of export goods. We must especially pay attention to consolidating and developing the Bao Loc mulberry and silkworm area in Lam Dong Province, an area with great potential.

With regard to the above-mentioned areas, it is necessary to guide intensive cultivation and increase the yields of mulberry and silk cocoons on the existing

specialized, concentrated acreage, while at the same time developing new areas to assure that the silk spinning factories have additional cocoons and developing improved silk spinning wheels in order to have increasingly larger quantities of silk of increasingly higher quality.

The principal forms of production in the concentrated export silk production areas are the cooperative, the production collective, and the broad application of the contracting-out of output to workers. In addition to the concentrated acreage managed by the cooperatives and production collectives in order to produce silk cocoons and sell them on an obligatory basis to the state, it is necessary to strongly encourage the families to fully utilize the land in order to produce silkworm cocoons to sell to the state.

3. To supplement a number of policies to encourage silk production.

a. The cooperatives, production collectives, and families producing mulberry and silkworms (including export silk and silk used to meet clothing needs) are provided mulberry seedstock, silkworm eggs, and chemicals for fighting insects and diseases by the state. The state helps the cooperatives and production collectives to organize silk spinning and silk weaving in order to meet the on-the-spot clothing needs of the collectives and families, which are exempt from industrial and commercial taxes and may exchange silk thread and cocoons with the state to obtain materials and consumer goods, or may sell them to the state at negotiated prices or sell them at free prices. People who raise mulberry and grow silkworms on cleared wasteland or restored land are exempt from agricultural taxes and from the obligation to sell agricultural products to the state, in accordance with Decision No 254-CP, dated 16 June 1981, of the Council of Ministers regarding the supplementation of policies to encourage wasteland clearing and land reclamation.

c. The state assigns stabilized silk cocoon obligatory norms to the cooperatives and production collectives in the areas producing export silk on a concentrated basis, allows them to make long-term capital loans at low interest to create silk production bases, and allows them to pay agricultural taxes on the mulberry-growing areas in money.

The state provides chemical fertilizer with which to fertilize mulberry, lamp oil for candling the cocoons, and coal. When there is a shortage of grain the state provides it in accordance with the policy of providing grain to industrial crop areas. Those who submit more silk cocoons to the state than called for by the norm may purchase additional cloth in greater quantities and with better quality than the common standard of the local people.

All silk cocoons and silk produced in the concentrated areas are sold to the state for export in accordance with two-way contracts signed by the state and the cooperatives and production collectives. The cocoons delivered in accordance with the contracts are calculated at prices set by the state, and those delivered in excess of the contract norm are sold at negotiated prices. If the state does not supply sufficient materials and goods in accordance with two-way contracts, the cocoons corresponding to the shortfall in the materials and goods supplied by the state are also sold at negotiated prices.

d. The state sells mulberry seedstock and silkworm eggs to the production bases (including cooperatives, production collectives, and families) in accordance with non-profit production costs. The state treasury will pay interest to the bases producing mulberry seedstock and silkworm eggs in accordance with norms and the actual quantity of seeds and eggs sold to the production bases.

e. The provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly under the central echelon which have silk or silkworm cocoons to deliver to the central echelon have deposited for them in the local budget a regulated account equal to 10 percent of the value of the silk and silkworm cocoons sold by the locality to the central requisition-purchasing corporation.

If, in the process of implementation, it is deemed necessary to adjust or supplement the policies encouraging the development of silk production, the Ministry of Agriculture must promptly report to the Council of Ministers so that it can make a decision.

4. The principal measures and the organization of implementation.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the people's committees of the provinces and municipalities must review the production capabilities of the concentrated mulberry and silkworm areas specializing in export in order to draft production plans and assign stable obligatory silk and silkworm norms to the localities and bases, and set forth specific plans and measures for guiding and assisting the cooperatives, production collectives, and families to promote the production of mulberry and silkworms, combined with the growing of cotton and the other fibrous crops, so that the localities can fulfill their own clothing needs as much as possible.

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for discussing with the people's committees of the provinces and municipalities the division of labor in the production and supplying of mulberry seedstock and silkworm eggs in each area and each locality. It must have a plan for strengthening the existing mulberry seedstock and silkworm egg bases, build additional breeding stock propagation bases, strengthen the material-technical bases, provide equipment and cadres, etc., in order to rapidly assure sufficient quantities of good seedstock and promptly fulfill the requirements of production.

It is necessary to rapidly improve the quality of exported raw silk. The Ministry of Agriculture, coordinating with the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Engineering and Metals, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, etc., and the localities, must provide spare parts and equipment for processing, and continually improve technical processes with regard to agricultural chemistry and technology, in the production of mulberry and silk cocoons in order to improve the quality of exported silk. Attention must be paid to organizing the supplying of implements to the people for spinning silk and weaving silk cloth, and to the good use of the best silk to produce high-value items.

It is necessary to strengthen scientific-technical research and the application of technical advances to the production of mulberry and silkworms. First of all, we must concentrate on the propagation of breeding stock, the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases, and on techniques regarding intensive cultivation in order to increase the yields of mulberry, cocoons, and silk and improve the quality of exported silk.

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for unifying the management of the production of silk, from cultivation and silkworm raising to the processing of silk to serve exports and supply raw materials for domestic production. The Ministry must bolster its Sericulture Department and the base-level units in order to help the Ministry do a good job of guiding the movement to produce silk throughout the nation.

The requisition-purchasing of raw silk to serve exports and provide raw materials for domestic production must continue to be carried out in the immediate future in accordance with Decision No 273- TTg, dated 20 October 1972, of the Premier regarding the unification of guidance and the management of mulberry growing, silkworm raising, silk spinning, and the requisition-purchasing of silk. The Ministry of Agriculture must rectify the organization of the requisition-purchasing of silk and cocoons, and work with the State Planning Commission and the relevant ministries in order to reserve sufficient quantities of materials and goods to serve the requisition-purchasing of silk and cocoons. At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture must reach agreements with the localities regarding the division of labor in the requisition-purchasing of silk and cocoons, especially the requisition-purchasing of silk and cocoons to serve exports in a manner appropriate to the over-all production situation and the production situations of the localities at present.

The provinces and municipalities with large concentrated silk production forces may form corporations to do business in silk. The other provinces, municipalities, and districts must have an element to guide the production of silk and the growing of cotton and other fibrous crops that are directly under the provincial agricultural services and bureaus or the district agricultural sections.

The Ministry of Agriculture must coordinate with the ministries of Finance, Home Trade, Light Industry, Foreign Trade, Mines and Coal, and Food, the State Planning Commission, the State Price Commission, the State Bank, etc., in order to do a good job of implementing this decision. First of all, it must immediately begin guiding the implementation of the production incentive policies.

The mass organizations, especially the Women's Federation and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, must have plans to encourage their members and mobilize the old people to positively participate in the movement to grow mulberry and raise silkworms and grow cotton and the other fibrous crops so that they can meet their own clothing needs.

The Ministry of Agriculture must regularly report on the results of implementing the Decision to the Council of Ministry, so that it can provide timely guidance.

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CSO: 4200/19

AGRICULTURE

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT REPORTS ON RICE CULTIVATION

OW131325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] According to a general department of statistics report, up to 5 January 1982 northern Vietnam transplanted some 113,000 hectares of fifth-month rice, an increase of 1,000 hectares over the same period last year.

Binh Tri Thien Province transplanted 34.2 percent of its rice acreage. Vinh Phu, Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Son La and Quang Ninh provinces transplanted a fairly high percentage of their fifth-month rice acreage. However, their transplanting speed remained slow with the acreage of rice seedlings scheduled for transplantation still covering nearly 200,000 hectares.

Other provinces are bringing water to the ricefields to carry out plowing and harrowing and to transplant the fifth-month rice on schedule. Many cooperatives are striving to complete the fifth-month rice transplanting plan before Tet festival so that they will be able to sow and plant the spring rice after the festival.

Northern Vietnam has readied some 6 million tons of organic fertilizer, an increase of 164,000 tons over the same period last year.

The southern provinces and cities have reaped as many as 758,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, 38.6 percent of the total acreage. The region-5 provinces have completed their rice harvest. Those provinces from Thuan Hai southward have reaped 525,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, 33.2 percent of the total acreage.

Meanwhile, the southern provinces and cities have sown and transplanted some 338,000 hectares of rice, which represent 56.5 percent of the total acreage and 50,000 hectares less than the same period last year.

Due to favorable weather conditions, the recently transplanted winter-spring rice in the south is growing fairly well. Water has rapidly receded from flooded ricefields in a number of areas. Production establishment and peasants are striving to complete soil preparation and rice cultivation on the entire acreage.

AGRICULTURE

RESUMPTION OF COTTON PRODUCTION PLANNED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 p 23

[Article by Vu Cong Hau: "The Cultivation of Cotton in Our Country"]

[Excerpts] Prior to the period of French domination, our people had achieved self-sufficiency in clothing, partially as a result of sericulture but primarily as a result of cotton. During the first years of the 20th Century, Vietnam was able to produce about 20,000 to 30,000 tons of cotton fiber per year and export 3,000 to 4,000 tons. Prior to 1945, French specialists frequently advocated the development of cotton cultivation in order to supply fiber to the fiber and textile mills in Nam Dinh, Haiphong and so forth, especially during the years from 1920 to 1925 and 1940 to 1945 but without success. When peace was restored, our state also took many steps to develop the cultivation of cotton but progress was very slow. During the years of peak cotton cultivation in the North (1961-1963), only 17,000 to 18,000 hectares of cotton were under cultivation, producing roughly 2,000 tons of cotton fiber; in addition, there were 5,000 hectares of short fiber cotton being raised for self-sufficiency in clothing in the mountains. Following the reunification of the country, we determined that southern Trung Bo is the area that shows the best prospects for the cultivation of cotton and that long fiber cotton can be grown in the two provinces of Thuan Hai and Phu Khanh. However, as of 1980, this situation had not clarified: there are nearly 2,000 hectares under cultivation but the average yield per hectare at the state farm is only 150 to 200 kilograms of cotton fiber. The cotton yields of cooperatives are even lower.

Developing the cultivation of cotton is very difficult but not because we lack the necessary conditions. At an international conference on cotton growing in the Asian tropical countries held from 17 to 21 November 1980 in Manila (in which Vietnam participated), the conferees confirmed that it is possible to grow good cotton in the tropical countries. In recent years, due to the increased need for clothing, all Southeast Asian countries have adopted programs for developing the cultivation of cotton and many countries have achieved favorable results. For example, in Thailand and Burma, cotton cultivation was in the same state in past years as it was in our country; however, in 1980 these two countries planted 130,000 and 200,000 hectares respectively and achieved yields of 10 to 12 quintals per hectare without investing much money.

The projections of the state plan for 1985 call for the centralized cultivation of approximately 25,000 hectares producing 10,000 tons of cotton fiber (which will only

meet about one-eighth of our country's need for cotton). Even if this requirement is met, our level of cotton consumption will still be very low (about one-third the present level of consumption of the world, including the developed and the developing countries).

It can be stated that we do not have the prospect of producing adequate cotton, only satisfying a portion of our need.

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CSO: 4209/174

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

BEN TRE WINTER-SPRING RICE--Ben Tre Province is striving to plant 35,000 hectares of winter-spring rice to greet the forthcoming VCP Congress. Thanks to the special care paid to the ricefields, the province has saved more than 3,000 hectares of rice from being ravaged by harmful insects. [BK081221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jan 82 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY 10TH-MONTH RICE--Ho Chi Minh City has planted 58,110 hectares of 10th-month rice, about 910 hectares above set target. Peasants are caring for this rice crop and it is expected that the average yield will be 2.5 tons per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jan 82 BK]

LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE--Long An Province to date has planted more than 32,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 100 percent of its plan norm. The province's agricultural service has supplied various districts with thousands of tons of fertilizer and insecticide to help them care for the ricefield in order to obtain a good yield. [BK150335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Jan 82 BK]

PHU KHANH AGRICULTURE--Phu Khanh Province has increased its cultivated area from 60,000 hectares in 1975 to 100,000 hectares in 1980, while grain production increased from 180,000 tons to 310,000 tons and subsidiary crops production increased from 8 to 28 percent in the same period. The province has sent 13,500 families of 700,000 persons to various new economic zones. It also built various small water conservancy projects and improved irrigation system in mountainous areas. [BK231241 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

LONG AN GRAIN--Despite severe natural calamities in 1981 Long An Province collected and purchased 74,000 tons of grain, achieving 98.9 percent of its planned norm. The province planted 107,129 hectares of 10th-month rice and 32,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 100 percent of its target. In the 1981-82 10th-month and winter-spring crops, the province plans to collect and purchase 75,000 tons of grain, of which 12,500 tons are rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Jan 82 BK]

BEN TRE WINTER-SPRING RICE--As of 4 January, Ben Tre Province had planted 50 percent of the area planned for the winter-spring rice. The province is supervising various districts to accelerate the pace of planting and care for the 23,000 newly planted hectares. The province's agricultural and water conservancy sectors are sending more technical cadres to various areas to help peasants speed up their work, especially in sowing winter-spring seedlings. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 13 January, Cuu Long Province had collected and purchased 17,000 tons of paddy, of which 6,600 tons were agricultural taxes. The pace of collecting is relatively quicker than last year. As of mid-January, the province had planted 7,100 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 70 percent of the planned area. The winter-spring rice area of the province, however, has not been expanded. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

MINH HAI GRAIN OBLIGATION--During the period from mid-December 1981 to 10 January 1982, Minh Hai Province had delivered to state granaries 20,000 tons of paddy. The province's party and people's committees have coordinated closely with grassroots production establishments to help peasants quickly fulfill their grain obligation task. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jan 82 BK]

AGRICULTURAL WORK IN NORTH--According to the General Statistics Department, over the past 10 days, the northern provinces and cities have planted an additional 180,000 hectares of rice, thus bringing the total area of rice planted so far to 290,360 hectares or 27.3 percent of the planned target. Based on the required growth time, more than 30,000 hectares of rice seedlings have reached the replanting age. Cooperatives are racing against time to uproot these rice seedlings for replanting. Various localities are concentrating their manpower on quickly carrying out the rice replanting with a determination to achieve the target of 22,000-25,000 hectares per day in order to increase the rice area to 500,000 hectares by the end of the Tet holidays. The provinces which have attained high targets in rice replanting are Binh Tri Thien, achieving 57.6 percent; Haiphong, 50 percent; Vinh Phu, 48.9 percent; Hoang Lien Son, 43 percent; Lai Chau, 37 percent; Ha Tuyen, 38 percent; Ha Bac, more than 33 percent, and Nghe Tinh, more than 30 percent. [Text] [BK261545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Jan 82]

CSO: 4209/199

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR REDUCED FUEL CONSUMPTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Reduce Fuel Consumption"]

[Text] In response to the movement to practice thrift, many sectors and localities have organized an inspection of consumption norms for materials and fuel used in production. Conducted in several stages, the inspection has confirmed the fact that installations have exerted great efforts and scored numerous achievements in practicing thrift; however, it has also simultaneously revealed that, generally speaking, the consumption norm applied in manufacturing a product unit is still too high.

Recently, the use of coal was jointly inspected by the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Mines and Coal, the State Planning Commission and the Coal Supply General Corporation. An example can be cited following the result of this inspection which took place at key installations belonging to six ministries and using the largest amount of coal. The examination of 117 norms applied in using 585,000 tons revealed that the elimination of cases of irrational consumption led to a reduction of nearly 67,000 tons representing about 12 percent of the total amount of coal consumed. The inspection also demonstrated the possibility of replacing more than 100,000 tons of coal to be brought in from afar by exploiting on-the-spot sources of coal, thus reducing transportation cost substantially. In Hanoi alone, the inspection of 43 installations and 104 norms led to a consumption reduction of more than 27,000 tons. The inspection conducted in the provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh also resulted in a reduction of dozens of thousands of tons of coal. The mere improvement of 408 stoves in local canteens has brought about a yearly reduction of 8,600 tons of high-calorie coal.

The result of these inspections confirms that it is highly possible for each installation to economize fuel and that this possibility can perfectly be materialized provided there is a sound organization and management. Excessive consumption of coal has been partly due to the fact that equipment has grown old, that parts have worn out or that kilns were irrationally designed and also due to the fact that coal has not been supplied promptly according to specifications and quality standards. But a more serious cause is the laxity in management which has led to waste and loss during transportation, storage in warehouses and on open fields or while in use. To really reduce the coal consumption norm,

it is necessary to apply uniform measures to overcome the above-mentioned failures and shortcomings from both the technical and managerial points of view. An important control yardstick must be a rational proportion between the quantity of coal supplied and the consumption norm calculated on the basis of the gross product obtained.

In the next few years, industrial production will require an increasing amount of fuel but the supply possibilities will continue to be limited. The only way to overcome this imbalance is to firmly apply a system of strict thriftiness. Every means must be sought to eliminate manifestations of wastefulness and to enforce consumption norms. If only the current consumption norm is reduced by 10 to 15 percent, it will be possible to save each year hundreds of thousands of tons of coal and dozens of thousands of tons of gasoline and oil. Regular control is a very good measure which will bring about realistic effects. The experiences drawn from the inspections of coal use must be applied in other fields, especially to the use of gasoline, oil and all kinds of materials vital to production.

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CSO: 4209/173

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES IN DECEMBER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] In the Uong Bi coal mining area, since the beginning of the fourth quarter, the Coal Corporation has, through concentrated leadership, kept up and gradually expanded the mining area at both the Mao Khe and Vang Danh mines in order to achieve an output of 250,000 tons. At the Mao Khe mine, the labor force has been reorganized and supplies and equipment adequately prepared to ensure regular activities in all of the seven work faces. After the ventilation of quarry area 56, coal production has increased 1.5-fold over the past. The Vang Danh mine organized an exemplary production day resulting in an overfulfillment of all norms by 10 to 20 percent and in an output of as many as 2,700 tons--an all-time record--in both the underground and opencut mining areas. Railroad transportation has been strengthened and the coefficient of mobilized cars doubled, which has actively helped transfer coal to tipples and made the coal production cycle in the Uong Bi area harmonious and smooth. In the first week of the current month of December, the Uong Bi Coal Corporation has produced more than 4,300 tons of coal on average each day.

In the Hon Gai coal mining area, the Coal Selecting Enterprise has concentrated efforts on overcoming weak phases by mobilizing hard-core forces and permanently placing them through three shifts at "hot" points--the transportation shop, tipples and pier--in order to activate and regulate work and to quickly cope with unexpected circumstances. Two shock units led by youths have been constantly present to repair equipment and important road sections on two coal transportation lines from Ha Tu and Ha Lam to Hon Gai. The enterprise has set up units in charge of categorizing and gathering cars at coal banks and has positioned a number of laborers at the ends of troughs, under the sieves and on the railroad station yard to carry out industrial sanitation so as to rapidly release and rotate cars. In the coal sifting and selecting process, attention has been paid to the system of maintaining and operating machines according to technical regulations and also to making parts available for replacement of those having a tendency to break down. Due to the application of the above-mentioned measures, the enterprise's ability to carry, sift and select coal has rapidly increased to 120,000 and 213,000 tons in October and December respectively. At present, some day as many as 10,000 tons of coal are carried from the mine to the pier, locomotive TY7E No 658 plying between Hon Gai and Ha Tu makes three trips with 79 cars transporting an excess of 36 tons over the norm while locomotive TY7E No 214 makes three trips with 91 cars carrying an excess of 144 tons over the norm. There is a shift which can pour 240 carloads of coal into tipples [each day]. The amount of coal sifted and selected each day has come to nearly 6,000 tons.

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SHORTAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Construction Materials"]

[Text] The need for construction materials is increasing constantly because they are used to build not only industrial and agricultural projects but also other civil works in both the urban and rural areas. For the sole purpose of "tile roofing" five percent of the total number of houses in the rural areas, the yearly requirement is hundreds of millions of tiles and hundreds of thousands of square meters of roofing sheets. Meanwhile, the production of construction materials has only increased slowly and has even decreased with regard to some kinds of products. The production of cement, bricks and tiles in 1981 is less than in 1980, which has hampered the planned construction speed. Because of a shortage of construction materials, it has been impossible in many regions--especially the Mekong River delta provinces--to accelerate both the opening of new lands and the application of the intensive cultivation method and also to purchase a large amount of agricultural products.

It must first be said that the slow increase in the production of construction materials is not due to the weakness of the material-technical bases of this sector. Throughout the country, there is a relatively perfect network of installations to produce construction materials. Concerning cement, apart from the two large cement plants of Bin Son and Hoang Thach which are in the process of preparing for experimental production, there are nearly 40 large and small centrally-run and local installations with a yearly output of nearly 1.5 millions tons of cement. These installations produced over 700,000 tons in 1980. Concerning bricks and tiles, state-operated installations and cooperatives are capable of producing nearly 5 billions of all kinds per year but only half of their capacities was exploited in 1981. Meanwhile, the source of raw materials that can be used to produce the above-mentioned items exists in many areas and there is a huge reserve of these materials. Nearly three-fourths of the number of mines which have been explored and exploited are used to produce construction materials. The amount of locally produced coal and that of coke retrieved from various factories are not small and can suitably be used in baking bricks and tiles. In 1978, there were only three local coal producing areas which yielded a few dozens of thousands of tons; this year, there are as many as 25 such areas with a production of more than 150,000 tons. Each year, it is possible to retrieve nearly 100,000 tons of coke from the electricity sector alone. Workers specialized in making construction materials are scattered everywhere--in hamlets, districts and precincts.

Shortage of gasoline, oil and transportation means is one of the many objective difficulties but subjective shortcomings also constitute a major cause. Construction materials are not only necessary to build planned works but are also circulated as consumer goods. Because of the failure to clearly realize the manifold effects of these goods, the planning task has not yet provided the necessary conditions to develop the production of construction materials. Every year, the average rate of production increase in this sector has been much lower than the development tempo of capital construction. In many areas, attention has been paid merely to mechanized means, modern technique and a large scale without properly using production methods, organizational forms and business scales suitable for the existing conditions concerning natural resources, raw materials, labor and professional skill in order to expand the variety of goods, increase their volume and heighten their quality. Relying on the central level's supply, certain localities have neglected to actively carry out surveys, to draw up projects and to exploit local sources of construction materials. There still is a substantial waste in using these materials: The consumption norm for cement has been exceeded by 5 to 7 percent, that for timber by 6 to 8 percent and that for iron and steel by 4 to 5 percent and nearly 20 percent of the amount of bricks and tiles carried from the production to consumption place has been broken.

To meet construction requirements, it is necessary to apply effective measures to overcome the above-mentioned shortcomings, to better exploit the existing and latent possibilities and to step up the production of materials. Simultaneously with concentrating efforts on rapidly building the principal state projects designed to produce construction materials, it is necessary to fully use the production capacities of all the existing installations belonging to the central and local levels or to cooperatives, to the principal production lines and also to subsidiary production activities. Some realistic measures to be taken are to strengthen production technique, to buy more spare parts for areas in need of them and, at the same time, to step up the movement for production rationalization, technical and managerial improvement and increased labor productivity with the aim of keeping up and developing production, increasing output, heightening the quality of products and lowering their cost.

By making proportional efforts according to a plan designed to create the essential conditions--especially in terms of electricity, gasoline, oil and coal--, the provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Phu Khanh, Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu and Binh Tri Thein have begun to intensify the production of construction materials and have, therefore, been able not only to substantially meet the requirements of on-the-spot capital construction but also to produce an additional amount of goods in exchange for agricultural products. The bricks-tiles-ceramics factories' syndicate (Ministry of Building) has sent hundreds of workers and cadres to the Mekong River delta provinces to help them exploit resources and produce construction materials. Factory shops have been set up in many areas to fully use cinders and stone dust to make unbaked bricks or to investigate the possibility of producing the hydraulically crystallized adhesive [chaats keets dinhs thuyr luwc] dolomite and so on. If widely disseminated, the valuable experiences drawn will contribute to speeding up production activities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DETAILS OF VCP SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY RESOLUTION

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 1-13

[Article: "Political Bureau Resolution on Science and Technology Policy"; a portion of this article appeared previously in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Volume IV, No 107, 4 Jun 81 pp K2-K9]

[Text] To promote all scientific and technological activities for the purpose of supporting most effectively the tasks of economic, cultural and social development in both the immediate and distant future, and to successfully build an advanced science and technology for our country, the Political Bureau has issued a resolution on the science and technology policy of the SRV.

I. Appraisal of the Situation of Scientific and Technological Work in the Past

The resolution of the 3rd Party Congress stressed the important role of science and technology in national defense and construction. The resolution of the 4th Party Congress defined the line of socialist revolution and the building of socialism and affirmed the need to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions--the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution--with the scientific and technological revolution being pivotal. The resolution also clearly pointed out that the aim of scientific and technological development is to support production, life and national defense.

For more than 20 years, in spite of war and a very poor economic and scientific and technological infrastructure, in our country, our party and state have made unrelenting efforts to develop science and technology and have achieved notable results. Various scientific and technological sectors have made important contributions to fulfilling the tasks of developing production, stabilizing the people's living conditions and strengthening national defense.

Recently, in the scientific and technological field, progress has been reported in the elaboration of a uniform science and technology policy for the entire country. The principal guidelines for scientific and technological activities have been determined. Initial efforts have been made to organize and rally forces to carry out the main tasks. A total of 72 key state-initiated scientific and technological research programs have been formulated. These programs have been incorporated in

the plans of various ministries and sectors. The 1981-1985 five year scientific and technological plan is being actively prepared along with the 5-year plan for economic, cultural and social development. A large contingent of scientific and technological cadres and specialized workers with good political qualities and increasing professional standards has been trained.

Since the unification of the country, its scientific and technological potential has been reinforced by the intellectuals and skilled workers in the newly liberated areas who love the country and are keen to participate in national construction. More and more Vietnamese nationals and intellectuals living abroad have participated and assisted in the scientific and technological activities in the country. The system of research institutes, which comprises the Vietnam Institutes of Science, the Social Science Commission, the colleges, and the institutes and stations of various ministries, sectors and localities, has been built and is carrying out important research programs. A system of scientific and technological management composed of the State Science and Technology Commission and the managerial organs of various sectors and localities has taken shape and begun to play a positive role in directing scientific and technological activities nationwide.

The system of higher and vocational education has been built and is striving to improve its quality in all respects. This system is capable of training scientific and technological cadres and specialized workers for different sectors and trades necessary for the country.

The system of general education, which has formed hundreds of thousands of future combatants annually for the scientific and technological front, is now actively implementing the party resolution on educational reforms. The working people's cultural and scientific and technological standards have been constantly enhanced, thus creating favorable conditions for rapidly introducing advanced science and technology into production, life and national defense.

Our international cooperation in the scientific and technological field, especially with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, has been strengthened and broadened and has secured for us considerable assistance regarding organizational and managerial experience and in training our contingent of cadres, in strengthening our material and technical bases and in the exchange of scientific and technological information.

These important results are due to the correct line of our party; to the efforts of the state to centralize guidance, organize implementation and administer management; to the great efforts of the contingent of scientific and technological cadres and the large masses of working people; and to international assistance.

These initial achievements have created important bases and very basic favorable conditions for the scientific and technological development of the DRV.

Scientific and technological work in our country at present, however, still demonstrates many weaknesses and shortcomings. Efficiency in scientific and technological work remains low, is not commensurate with our existing potential and does not meet the demands of building socialism and national defense. Scientific and technological work is not yet closely associated with the pressing demands of production, life and national defense.

Results of scientific research and valuable technological achievements are not widely applied in production and life, thus causing wastes in manpower and material resources.

Our party and state still lack a uniform plan for the training, fostering, deploying and employing the contingent of scientific and technological cadres. This has given rise to spontaneity and a lack of concentrated efforts. The pattern and standards of professions and trades have not yet fully met the demands of economic, cultural and social development and the development of our country's key scientific and technological sectors.

The number of leading cadres and highly skilled specialists employed in scientific research and teaching is still small. Capable organizational and managerial cadres are seriously lacking. The contingent of social science cadres is developing at a slower pace than that of some other scientific sectors. The system of research and scientific and technological organs at various echelons has not been carefully planned and rationally organized. Moreover, its functions and duties have not yet been clearly defined and its leadership has not yet been centralized and unified. For this reason, redundancy, spontaneity and a lack of close coordination among scientific and technological organs are still evident in the orientations and subjects of research work.

The State Science and Technology Commission and the State Planning Commission have not yet closely coordinated with each other in discharging their functions. This has seriously hampered the application of advanced science and technology in production and the people's life.

These weaknesses and shortcomings have many causes. The objective causes were the poor economic and scientific and technological infrastructure of our country, which is advancing from small-scale to large-scale socialist production; the atrocious war of aggression which lasted more than 30 years; and the partition of the country which seriously affected our national economic and scientific and technological development. The subjective causes, however, were predominant. All echelons, sectors and economic and scientific and technological leadership organs from the central to the local and grassroots levels have not yet firmly grasped the line and tasks laid down by the party in the scientific and technological field and have not fully understood the key role of the scientific and technological revolution. For this reason, they have not paid due attention to and adequately strengthened the leadership and management of scientific and technological organs and have failed to initiate a strong and continuous mass movement on the scientific and technological front.

A large number of scientific and technological cadres still have little or no understanding of the party's economic and revolutionary lines and still fail to clearly see that the economic and social objectives are the moving force of scientific and technological development. For this reason, science and technology have not yet been closely associated with production, the life of society and the demands of national defense.

Scientific and technological plans have not yet been integrated with economic, cultural and social development plans. A policy has not yet been formulated to promote long-term investment in selected scientific and technological fields, while the current investment rate is inadequate. Many progressive models have not been reviewed and widely applied, thus preventing science and technology from playing their important role in production, life and national defense.

A relatively comprehensive, systematic and uniform national scientific and technological policy has not yet been promulgated and fully institutionalized by state laws to provide guidance with regard to the objectives, tasks, operational guidelines and organizational and managerial work of the scientific and technological sector, and to concentrate adequate resources and investments on key tasks and priority projects. Therefore, our existing scientific and technological potential has not been fully exploited and efficiency in scientific and technological work is still limited.

Recent shortcomings in economic, social and scientific and technological management have hampered the application of advanced science and technology in production and life and have curbed the development of science and technology.

To meet the requirements of the situation and tasks in the new stage of the revolution, we must effect new changes in all scientific and technological activities, quickly apply all proven advanced science and technology, promote research and strive for new scientific and technological achievements so as to actively contribute to successfully fulfilling the various party resolutions and state plans and to support the building of socialism and national defense in the long run.

II. Tasks and Objectives of the Science and Technology Policy

As an integral part of the strategy for economic and social development, our country's policy on science and technology must focus on the task of realistically supporting production development, stabilizing and gradually improving the people's life and consolidating and strengthening national defense. Scientific and technological activities must be designed to study the laws governing the development of nature, society and the Vietnamese man as well as international relations so as to contribute to fully developing the laboring people's right to collective mastery, vigorously expanding production forces, building the new production relations and fulfilling the tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

In the present conditions, the policy on science and technology must meet the following three requirements: a) providing orientations and objectives for scientific and technological plans for 1981-85 which are now being finalized along with economic plans; b) guiding research work now being conducted to determine the necessary scientific requisites for the next 5-year 1986-1990 plan; and c) guiding research work on long-term orientations and forecasts in major fields of activities in support of economic, cultural and social development.

The goals and targets of the policy on science and technology are as follows:

1. It is necessary to develop the dynamic role of science in all economic, cultural and social fields and advance the scientific and technological revolution along with the revolution in production relations and the ideological and cultural revolution so as to make science a direct production force in the struggle to carry out the line of socialist revolution and the line for building a socialist economy and to increasingly contribute to satisfying the material and cultural demands of the people for food, clothing, housing, health, education and so forth, and positively meeting the requirements for national defense and security. At the same time, efforts must be made to successfully build advanced science and technology for the SRV.

2. All scientific and technological activities throughout the period of transition to socialism must be directed toward its central task of serving most effectively socialist industrialization and to facilitate the gradual reorganization and modernization of the entire national economy on the basis of automation, electrification and chemicalization so as to advance our economy from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production with a modern industrial-agricultural economic structure, and to contribute to building the material and technical bases of socialism within the span of three or four 5-year plans.

At present science and technology must be directed toward stimulating the development of important industries such as the energy and fuel, raw material and other supplies, engineering and metallurgy, chemical and communications and transportation industries together with other industrial sectors that are directly related to agricultural production in our country. In the immediate future, it is necessary to strongly promote scientific and technological activities and to promptly and broadly use scientific and technological progress to help achieve the foremost task of bringing about a giant leap in our comprehensive agricultural production and to create the most favorable conditions regarding the country's manpower, land and tropical natural resources for gradually shaping a large-scale socialist agriculture. This is intended to satisfactorily solve the urgent problem of grain and goods and to meet the demands of industry for raw materials to satisfy domestic consumption and export requirements.

3. It is necessary to develop the creativity of science and technology and combine it with the superiority of socialism and the fine traditions of the nation. This will positively contribute to building a new culture that fully embodies the principles of socialism, the national character as well as the party and popular characters, and to shaping a new type of socialist man who is both revolutionary and scientific, who possesses a sense of collective mastery and is filled with the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, who loves labor and science, who is capable of being master and is endowed with good health and lofty sentiments, and who unswervingly struggles for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for the ideals of socialism and communism.

4. Efforts must be made to formulate a uniform plan for building a contingent of scientific and technological cadres and skilled workers with a structure and capability that meet the needs for economic, cultural and social development of the entire country as well as of every sector, locality and establishment, and that satisfy both the short and long-term demands for progress of our country's major scientific and technological branches. It is necessary to have leading cadres and

top-level experts for research, teaching and production, and capable organizational and managerial cadres in the field of natural sciences, technological sciences and social sciences. These important requirements must be appropriately incorporated into the objectives and targets of general education, higher education and vocational training as well as broad mass education.

5. Science and technology must play an important role in reorganizing production and improving economic and social management as well as scientific and technological management in order to build a new managerial system for our country.

6. It is necessary to actively broaden international cooperation in the field of science and technology and closely combine it with economic cooperation with the former serving as a basis for expanding the latter. We must study and select the most appropriate forms of cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and pay utmost attention to the policy of importing selected techniques and bringing into play forms of economic and scientific-technological cooperation that serve to stimulate the development of major sectors of the national economy in order to rapidly boost exports.

7. It is necessary to develop the creativity of science and technology to fully tap existing and future production potential for the purpose of increasing labor productivity, improving product quality, fully utilizing domestic sources of raw material and fuel, saving on manpower and materials, achieving high economic results and producing ample wealth for society. This will contribute to fulfilling the immediate tasks of developing production, stabilizing and gradually improving the people's life and consolidating and strengthening national defense capability. At the same time, it will contribute to expanding production, constantly increasing national income and building a civilized and happy life for our people in line with the principles and ethics of the socialist system.

8. It is necessary to deeply exploit existing scientific and technological potentials while continuing to develop all other potentials in a comprehensive and balanced manner, with attention focused on priority projects. Efforts must be made to successfully build an advanced system of science and technology for the SRV--including social sciences, natural sciences and technological sciences--which is appropriately structured to meet our country's requirements for economic, cultural and social development. This system of science and technology must be able to create new values in knowledge to guide our actions and help solve both short and long-term scientific and technological problems facing production, life and national defense to keep up with progress in the world, and to foresee and open up new developmental trends for the economy and society. This system must also be capable of strongly developing the superiority of socialism, inheriting cultural traditions and promoting in a scientific manner the nation's store of scientific knowledge and experience in production techniques. At the same time, it must pay the utmost attention to selectively adopting and mastering modern achievements of the scientific and technological revolution in the world.

Priority must be given to promoting a number of scientific and technological trends that have an important bearing on our endeavors to develop the economy, culture and society and on the development of our country's scientific and technological

potentials while taking into account the main trends toward scientific and technological development in the world. It is necessary to advance to great heights scientific and technological branches that are closely connected with natural resources, tropical conditions and the Vietnamese man. Attention must be given to developing biology, other scientific and technological branches related to the tropical environment, and economic and managerial sciences. Efforts must be made to improve technical standards, first of all in the fields of agricultural and consumer goods production and in the energy, mineral exploitation and metallurgy, petroleum and natural gas, machinery, electronic and chemical industries; and to broadly apply modern scientific methods to scientific and technological research and in the various sectors of the national economy.

It is very important to determine the main scientific and technological trends and their priority ratings in each period of time as well as throughout the period of transition to socialism. We must base ourselves on the policies for economic, cultural and social development, on the realities of production and scientific and technological work and on the possibility of international cooperation to continue studying and determining them in an accurate and practical manner.

In guiding and organizing the implementation of the policy on science and technology, the following guideline and principles--of which the fundamental spirit is to devise correct steps and adopt effective measures commensurate with the actual conditions of our country--must be observed:

1. We must closely link science and technology with production and social life in order to promptly turn science and technology into one of the most important factors for the development of the national economy. It is necessary to promptly apply our country's scientific and technological progress in actual production work, life and national defense; to pay special attention to acknowledging progressive models of the economy and social life and scientifically adopting effective measures for their rapid multiplication; and to master and promptly apply to the realistic conditions of our country scientific and technological achievements recorded by fraternal socialist countries and the rest of the world.

2. Science and technology must be developed in a comprehensive, uniform and well-balanced manner but attention must be focused on main trends, key scientific and technological branches and priority projects in order to avoid fragmentation and spontaneity.

3. We must combine natural and social sciences closely with science and technology, and must pay the utmost attention to their research, application and development. At the same time, proper attention must be given to conducting oriented basic research.

4. In guiding and controlling the development of science and technology, it is necessary to combine width with depth, the various scales--small, medium and large--with the various levels--from low to high and from simple to complex--in order to meet the immediate requirements while insuring long-term development.

5. It is necessary to develop to a high degree the creativity of science and technology, uphold the sense of collective mastery and the spirit of socialist cooperation and combine the activities of the core force--namely the contingent of scientific and technological cadres--with the broad mass movement in order to bring into full play all the existing and future scientific and technological potentials so as to quickly produce concrete economic results and achieve the set economic and social targets.

6. While developing to a high degree the spirit of self-reliance, originality and creativity, we must strive to broaden international cooperation in the scientific and technological field, first of all with the Soviet Union and the other members of CEMA; and in particular, attention must be focused on cooperation with the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea.

Proceeding from the general line of our party and on the basis of the tasks, objectives, guidelines and principles mentioned above, natural sciences, social sciences and science and technology must, more than ever before, develop the strength of their creativity and contribute to finding the most appropriate way and steps to develop the economy and science and technology in our country's actual conditions so as to efficiently serve the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

III. The Main Orientations of Science and Technology

The orientations of science and technology must be closely associated with the tasks of achieving an extraordinary development of our country's agriculture, developing various light industrial sectors and creating conditions for rationally developing heavy industry on a priority basis.

All scientific and technological efforts must be concentrated on basically resolving the grain and food problem; developing the production of consumer goods; increasing exportable commodities; insuring the supplies of energy and fuel for production and everyday life; raising the standards and production capacities of the engineering, metallurgical and chemical sectors; creating a steady source of raw materials for the various national economic sectors; satisfactorily resolving the communications and transportation problem; continuously stepping up general basic surveys to provide a basis for building the industrial-agricultural economic structure in each region and throughout the country and the agro-industrial structure at the district level and establishing scientific bases for reorganizing production and improving economic and social management.

To contribute to the implementation of these orientations, the scientific and technological sector must effectively exploit our country's abundant sources of reserve labor. It must insure that our resources in the form of land, water, forests, sea, animals and minerals will be put to optimal use, preserved and ceaselessly developed. It must play an important role in promoting the highly efficient use of the machinery, equipment and material and technical bases of our economy. It must consider the economization of energy, fuel and raw materials in production and everyday consumption as a very important target to be attained.

The resolution then laid down guidelines for the advancement of science and technology in agriculture, forestry, fishery and water conservancy; in light industry and the food and pharmaceutical industries; in the energy, fuel, engineering, electronic, metallurgical and chemical industries; and in the fields of raw materials and supplies, construction, communications and transportation, signal and liaison, public health, environmental protection, basic survey, economic and social organization, and improvement of economic and social management.

The resolution also set forth the guidelines for research work in natural sciences, mathematics, cybernetics, physics, mechanics, chemistry, biology, geophysics, social sciences, philosophy, economics, scientific socialism, sociology, law studies and linguistics.

IV. The Guidelines For Developing Scientific and Technological Potentials

The decisive factor in meeting the objectives of the science and technology policy is to develop, as highly as possible, existing scientific and technological potentials in the corps of cadres, the organizational system and material-technical bases with a view toward meeting the most pressing requirements of economic and social development, rallying scientific and technical forces for the various programs for scientific and technological advances and scientific research and adopting the necessary policies, systems and measures in order to create favorable conditions for our corps of scientific and technical cadres to effectively support the requirements of production and everyday life. At the same time, we must continue to develop scientific and technological potentials in a well coordinated and balanced manner under the immediate and long-range objectives of the science and technology policy.

1. Improving the training and the utilization of scientific and technical cadres.

On the basis of a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of the potentials and effectiveness of the corps of cadres in order to achieve the objectives of the science and technology policy, it is necessary to plan the training, assignment and utilization of cadres in an efficient manner in order to fully tap the capabilities of each person and fully develop the potential of the entire corps.

The pressing problem at this time is to organize and utilize the existing corps of scientific and technical cadres better and in a manner that yields higher returns. We must immediately establish a State Scientific and Technical Cadre Training and Distribution Council. This council shall have the task of formulating a plan and norms for training and shall have the authority to transfer scientific and technical cadres from one sector to another, from one locality to another when necessary. In accordance with their stipulated authority, the commanders on the various levels, including the scientific and technical agencies, have the responsibility of assigning their cadres in the manner that is most consistent with the task of the agency and the capabilities of each person. On the other hand, while fully carrying out the task assigned them by their organization, scientific and technical cadres can express the aspiration to be assigned to the job that is best suited to their capabilities in order to serve the needs of society well.

It is necessary to establish good coordination among transfers by the upper level, the responsibility to make assignments of the commander and a voluntary spirit on the part of cadres in order to rapidly establish scientific and technical collectives that conduct creative activities and are increasingly well coordinated and specialized.

Priority must be given to scientific agencies that have pressing requirements in order to rapidly establish well coordinated collectives that are fully capable of resolving the most important and decisive scientific and technological problems, with importance attached to providing additional competent scientific and technical cadres to production installations in order to effectively introduce science and technology into production.

At the same time, we must assemble a large number of scientific and technical cadres from many scientific facilities, many units, many sectors and many localities for the programs for scientific and technological advances and scientific research so that they can work together to carry out the scientific and technical tasks assigned by the party and state.

It is necessary to establish a system in order to provide incentive for instructors to participate in research and production and for research, production and management cadres to participate in instruction, especially cadres who lead sectors and cadres who have a high scientific and technical level.

It is necessary to boldly utilize young, competent scientific and technical cadres who possess good personal qualities. Particular importance must be attached to providing the necessary equipment and working conditions to these scientific and technical cadres, especially to cadres who have made many contributions and are creative, so that they can devote their time and intellect to scientific work. It is necessary to insure that scientific and technical cadres constantly improve their qualifications in the process of conducting practical activities by means of many suitable forms of training.

It is necessary to adopt suitable organizational policies and measures so that large numbers of overseas Vietnamese can directly contribute to the scientific and technological development of the country.

In the training of scientific and technical cadres, we must fully comprehend the Political Bureau resolution on educational reform.

The planning of training must be scientifically based, must meet the requirements of socio-economic development and must be balanced with the conditions that insure the quality of training.

The corps of scientific and technical cadres must be well coordinated in terms of its occupational structure, qualifications and types of cadres. Special importance must be attached to training highly qualified scientific and technical research cadres and scientific and technical management cadres.

We must strongly develop post-graduate training with close guidance of planning and the quality of training in order to insure that the corps of cadres is well coordinated

and insure that training is consistent with the objectives of the science and technology policy. Theses must be oriented toward resolving the immediate and long-range practical problems raised by the realities of our country.

We must expand domestic post-graduate training, including the training of both Masters of Science and Ph.D.'s. Instructors must be standardized on the basis of their scientific duty.

Special attention must be given to training and correctly utilizing skilled workers, considering them to be an indispensable force in introducing science and technology into production and everyday life, improving product quality and, together with the laboring masses, working on the scientific and technical front to constantly make innovations, make technological improvements and rationalize production. We must promulgate policies and systems that provide incentive for skilled workers to be activists in their work and delve ever more deeply into their trade.

On the basis of insuring true equality with regard to everyone's right to education, popularizing education among all the people and insuring the quality of general school education, we must concern ourselves with training skilled scientific and technical cadres, that is training the talents of the country. Steps must be taken to quickly discover talented children in the basic general schools and continuing to train the talented children at general schools; a plan must be adopted for rapidly training outstanding students to become skilled, young scientific and technical cadres. Among the colleges, it is necessary to establish a number of key sector colleges that are capable of training skilled scientists and technicians for the country.

2. Strengthening the system of research and development agencies.

We must reorganize the system of research and development agencies on the basis of the principle of establishing an efficient division of duties and tasks among them; these agencies include:

The Academy of Sciences, which is the highest scientific research agency of the state and which has assembled highly trained scientific and technical cadres who possess good political qualities, has made scientific and technological contributions to the work of building and protecting the fatherland and consists of persons who symbolize Vietnamese science.

The academy conducts basic research in the natural sciences and the social sciences; at the same time, it is in charge of research projects that show prospects in the fields of science and technology that are of decisive significance in the economic, social, scientific and technological development of the country.

The academy guides scientific research, coordinates and regulates the scientific research projects in the natural sciences and the social sciences throughout the country and participates in the formulation of the scientific and technology policy of the state.

Within the economic-technical sectors, it is necessary to reorganize, rearrange and strengthen the research and development agencies on the basis of the principle of insuring good coordination in their activities, from research to production; these agencies include the institutes that conduct important research regarding matters of a general nature pertaining to the economy and management of the sector as well as scientific and technological questions that encompass the entire sector; specialized sector research institutes and installations that carry out important technical and industrial tasks regarding specific crops or species of livestock within agriculture; and design and testing agencies and production installations, enterprises, state farms, cooperatives and so forth. We must gradually establish scientific-production federations within the ministries, sectors and localities as mechanisms for coordinating scientific-technical activities and production and reducing the time needed to introduce the results of research in production.

The research and development agencies of the sectors must be efficiently arranged by economic sector in order to create the conditions for coordinating the research efforts of these agencies within the scope of a territory and make the best possible use of the research and development facilities of the localities with a view toward becoming the master of and disseminating the results of the various sectors within the locality.

Every college must be a teaching facility and a scientific research facility. We must widely develop scientific and technological research at the colleges in order to tap the strength of the large corps of scientific cadres and utilize the coordination and diversity in the structure of the specialized sectors.

We must fully utilize the potentials of the material-technical bases supporting instruction at schools and, at the same time, construct research laboratories or institutes that specialize in a specific sector or subject or necessary joint sectors.

The research and development activities of the colleges must be designed to resolve the most pressing scientific and technical problems of the national economy, beginning with the tasks of the programs for scientific and technological advances and the key scientific research programs of the state; at the same time, importance must be attached to the theoretical research of the scientific sectors, the development of the science of higher education and the improvement of training curricula.

It is necessary to establish suitable forms of organization and develop the use of research and development contracts in order to closely coordinate research, instruction and production, especially establish close coordination among the colleges, the research institutes of the Academy of Sciences and the research institutes of the various sectors.

3. Making appropriate investments in scientific and technological activities.

It must be stated that as economic conditions become increasingly difficult and the level of technological development of production becomes increasingly low, it is increasingly necessary to attach importance to investing in scientific and technological activities, in the training of scientific and technical cadres and technical workers.

This is a course of action that will help to rapidly raise social labor productivity and thoroughly overcome the difficulties being encountered in production and in the economy at this time. On the other hand, we must bring about a major change in the effort to increase the economic returns from scientific and technological activities so that investments in science and technology actually become the area of investments that is most beneficial to the national economy.

It is necessary to increase the percentage of financial investments made in research and development activities in order to support scientific research and, in particular, to accelerate developmental research and the introduction of the results of scientific research in production; at the same time, a necessary percentage of the foreign currency earned from exports must be allocated to meeting the material and equipment needs of scientific and technological activities.

To insure that the various scientific-technological research agencies have the minimum conditions they need to operate, we must allocate an appropriate percentage of the money allocated for investments in capital construction to the construction of material-technical bases; at the same time, we must provide the materials needed to carry out this construction.

In addition to the above mentioned sources of capital for scientific and technological activities, the sectors and production installations must mobilize a necessary percentage of the capital allocated for their production and business to insure that scientific and technological advances are introduced in main crop production.

On the basis of efficiently replanning the system of research and development agencies, selected investments must be made to insure that the agencies that are constructed operate smoothly throughout the process of research, development and the rapid introduction of research results in production.

4. Strengthening and improving the supply of materials and equipment for scientific and technological research are a pressing requirement in the development of science and technology.

It is necessary to establish unified management of the primary scientific materials and equipment throughout the country, from the formulation of plans, the apportionment of foreign currency and imports and the organization of domestic production to the supplying of spare parts and the organizing of mainenance and repair work. Priority must be given to supplying scientific materials and equipment for the key state programs concerning scientific and technological advances.

We must develop various forms of organization for coordinating the use of equipment in order to make maximum use of existing equipment capacity and must organize scientific services on the basis of the principles of cost accounting; analysis, testing, computation, the rental of maintenance equipment and the technical maintenance of scientific equipment.

We must also establish scientific equipment and material production installations in order to meet our needs for general purpose equipment and materials in research and development activities.

5. Particular attention must be given to developing scientific and technical information activities, considering information to be an extremely important factor of scientific and technological potentials.

Information activities must make a positive contribution to reducing the amount of time between research and production and to improving the quality of management and leadership.

An effort must be made to provide a timely, accurate and full supply of information for all creative activities in science, technology and production, information on the results of research, scientific and technological advances, discovering and inventions, technical standards, translated manuscripts, sample industrial products, etc. Full importance must be attached to providing information for leadership and management, information that meets needs and is of suitable form, thereby helping to improve the quality of the decisions made by the leaders on the various levels.

To perform the jobs mentioned above well, it is necessary to coordinate information with the dissemination of knowledge, coordinate domestic information with foreign information and coordinate scientific and technical information with economic-technical information. We must strengthen and develop the present information system and gradually establish a national scientific and technical information system consisting of special purpose and special sector information centers and information agencies at the production, research, instruction and management installations of the various localities and economic areas.

We must strengthen the agencies that manage discoveries and inventions. We must provide a routine and stable supply of foreign scientific and technical magazines and journals to the libraries. We must accelerate the translation and publication of international scientific and technical materials of value.

It is necessary to establish...economic-technical research and scientific and technical information institutes within the ministries and economic-technical sectors in order to effectively coordinate economic information and scientific and technical information with the work of preparing decisions concerning the development of production and economic management.

We must gradually modernize information activities and bring them to the level of development of international information organizations.

V. Strengthening International Cooperation

Under present conditions, international cooperation is a very important component of the science and technology policy of the state. Scientific and technological cooperation must make practical contributions to raising the level of production technology and the level of research and economizing on the time and equipment allocated for research activities; rapidly developing the scientific and technological potentials of the country; stimulating the formation and development of unique fields of science and technology of our country; and successfully establishing the socialist alliance and the international division of labor in the fields of science and technology.

It is necessary to broaden our comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the members of CEMA. At the same time, we must cooperate, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, with the developing countries that have natural conditions similar to ours and with a number of other countries in order to acquire advanced technologies that are consistent with our requirements and capabilities and continue to develop our relations with the scientific and technical organizations of the United Nations. Particular importance must be attached to the development of close cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance among the three countries of Indochina.

International cooperation must be carried out on a selective basis; we must constantly develop the various forms of cooperation that yield practical returns and coordinate in the research of subjects that are of significance to us and with which our partners are also concerned. We must stimulate the practice of cooperation between the scientific agencies of our country and their counterparts in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We must create the conditions for expanding the international contacts between our scientific and technical cadres and foreign scientific and technical circles in order to quickly learn the latest achievements of world science and technology. Full importance must be attached to coordinating scientific and technological cooperation with economic cooperation; scientific and technical cooperation must be developed first in order to lay the groundwork for expanding economic cooperation. Positive steps must be taken to supervise and inspect the implementation of cooperation plans between the time that they are signed and the time they yield their final results.

The importation of technology must be carried out on a selective basis. Priority must be given to technologies that are of important significance to the development of the national economy, raise our level of technological and industrial development and create new sources of export goods. An effort must be made to gradually export technologies that are closely associated with the natural characteristics and scientific and technological capabilities of our country.

VI. Improving the Management of Science and Technology

The purposes of improving the management of science and technology must be to effectively achieve the objectives of the science and technology policy, make optimum use of scientific and technological potentials and increase the economic returns from scientific and technical activities.

1. It is first of all necessary to basically improve scientific and technological planning so that the plan truly becomes a competent tool of management. We must develop the use of the method of planning by programs that have clear objectives in order to overcome the fragmentation, duplication and inefficiency of scientific and technical activities.

The scientific and technical plan must be formulated on the basis of long-term forecasts, must be oriented toward resolving the most important and pressing problems of the economic plan and must be an indispensable component of the economic plan. The contents of the plan must encompass the entire process from research to design, test-manufacture and introduction into production and must be balanced with the

financial, material and technical conditions needed for implementation. It is necessary to clearly define the responsibilities of commanders on the various levels, the scientific and technical management agencies and the economic management and financial management agencies in the formulation and the organization of the implementation of the scientific and technical plan.

In the production ministries, the ministers must personally guide scientific and technical activities and research and development activities until they achieve their final result of introducing scientific and technical achievements in production.

We must improve the supervision and inspection of the implementation of plans and the evaluation of the quality of the completion of plans. We must soon promulgate and implement planning regulations in order to put scientific and technical planning on a regular basis.

2. We must increase the use of economic levers and policies that provide incentive for scientific and technical activities and the rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements in production.

It is necessary to improve the allocation and management of finances to be consistent with the characteristics of scientific and technical activities and correctly define the responsibilities and authority of the scientific and technical management agencies on the various levels with regard to applying economic levers for the purpose of stimulating the implementation of scientific and technical programs and plans. We must gradually implement cost accounting for a number of types of research and development organizations and, at the same time, expand the signing of economic contracts among research agencies and between research agencies and production installations.

At production installations, it is necessary to emphasize the qualitative norms in the production plan and flexibly apply the various price levers in order to provide incentive for and insure higher product quality and stimulate the rapid introduction of scientific and technical advances in production.

Importance must be attached to successfully implementing the various policies that provide psychological and material incentives to scientific and technical cadres on the basis of the product of their creative labor and the economic returns from scientific and technical activities. We must appropriately praise and reward those cadres who record achievements in research, design work and testing; persons who make inventions, discoveries and technological improvements or who rationalize production; cadres and manual workers who directly participate in the application of scientific and technological advances that yield high economic returns. We must award national prizes to persons whose scientific and technical projects are outstanding and are of tremendous significance to economic and social life.

3. It is necessary to coordinate management measures with the organizing of mass movements through the activities of the Trade Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Women's Union and the people's armed forces in order to provide incentive for the creative activities of the masses and create the conditions for the mass movement to make practical and large contributions to the efforts to make

technological improvements, raise labor productivity, improve product quality, organize labor in a scientific manner and improve management.

We must rapidly establish and then accelerate the activities of the scientific and technical associations, orienting them toward the task of disseminating scientific knowledge among the people and propagandizing and encouraging creative activities on the part of the corps of scientific and technical cadres and the working people.

4. We must strengthen the system of scientific and technical management agencies. The system of scientific and technical management agencies must quickly be strengthened, which includes the State Science and Technology Commission, the scientific and technical management departments in the ministries, the scientific and technical committees in the provinces and municipalities and the scientific and technical management offices of teaching, research and production installations. At the same time, we must strengthen the scientific and technical councils of the various levels and sectors so that they properly fulfill their function of providing advice regarding science and technology to leaders.

The staffs of the scientific and technical management agencies and research facilities must be strengthened so that they are suited to the tasks assigned to them and in order to meet the requirements of intensifying scientific and technical activities; the strengthening of these agencies and installations includes the organizing of new and necessary institutes, agencies and installations. Their organization must be streamlined and highly efficient.

The State Science and Technology Commission is the command staff of the party and state in the leadership and guidance of science and technology; at the same time, it is the agency that provides unified management of the scientific and technical activities throughout the country. In order to complete these tasks well, the State Science and Technology Commission must be strengthened in the following areas: it must be supplemented with competent cadres who have experience in scientific and technical management and experience in production; the participation of the key commissions and ministries in the Commission must be broadened; the responsibilities and authority of the Commission must be clearly defined as regards formulating and managing scientific and technical plans, providing unified management of research and development organizations, distributing reserve cadres, finances, scientific materials and so forth and providing unified management of international cooperation and scientific and technical information.

5. It is necessary to establish unified guidance of and coordinate social science research activities on the basis of general research programs and necessary to assemble the research forces of the Academy of Sciences, the colleges and the theoretical research agencies subordinate to the Party Central Committee.

VII. Strengthening the Leadership Provided by the Party, the Management Provided by the State and the Right of Collective Ownership of the Working People in Science and Technology

Strengthening the leadership provided by the party is the factor that determines the success of every scientific and technical activity. Therefore, the various party

committee echelons, from the central level to the local and basic levels, must truly consider science and technology to be one of the main subjects of their leadership and must reflect this thinking in actions that reflect close unity between the revolution and science, between science and the revolution in practice.

The various party committee echelons must give the various levels of government, each cadre, party member and Youth Union member, each laborer and each soldier a full and deep understanding of the role played by science as a moving force, of the key position of the scientific-technological revolution in the work of building socialism and protecting the fatherland. On this basis, everyone must display revolutionary energy and creativity, become the master of science and technology and make every effort to become a soldier on the front of science and technology. Only in this way is it possible to bring about a strong change in one's thinking and actions regarding scientific and technical work.

On the basis of the line of the party and the resolution of the Political Bureau on the science and technology policy, the various party committee echelons must display a high degree of determination and take steps to provide effective leadership in order to rapidly and strongly introduce scientific and technological advances in support of production, everyday life and national defense. Every effort must be made to increase one's knowledge through study and grasp the special characteristics of creative labor in science and technology in order to encourage the spirit of research and discovery of the corps of scientific and technical cadres. Full attention must be given to listening to the opinions of scientific and technical cadres and the opinions of the mass of direct production workers; at the same time, special attention must be given to summarizing and widely disseminating the experiences of advanced model units. Leadership must be improved by progressing from practice to theory, from theory back to practice so that the science and technology policy becomes reality in economic and social life.

Building the corps of scientific and technical cadres for the entire country, for each sector, locality and installation is an extremely important task of the various party committee echelons and the various levels of government. They must routinely attach importance to teaching Marxism-Leninism and the line and policy of the party, molding the revolutionary world view and scientific methodology and raising the qualities and qualifications of the corps of scientific and technical cadres. They must insure that cadres consider conducting scientific research, summarizing advanced model units and rapidly introducing scientific and technological advances in production, everyday life and national defense to be the foremost political tasks of persons working in science and technology under the socialist system. They must attach importance to training leading cadres and skilled specialists, must discover and attach importance to talented persons and must train young cadres and boldly give them assignments. They must concern themselves with improving the standard of living and creating favorable conditions for cadres to perform their work.

Scientific and technical cadres must make every effort to become soldiers on the scientific and technical front, soldiers who are revolutionary and scientific, possess good personal qualities and abilities, wholeheartedly serve the people and the fatherland, are loyal and united, work with enthusiasm, diligently study and conduct research and are constantly creative and inventive.

The various party committee echelons and levels of government must concern themselves with leading the effort to build strong research and scientific-technical management organizations that truly become collectives that engage in creative activities, complete the tasks assigned them by the party and state with increasingly high quality and results and avoid becoming scientific and technical agencies that are actually bureaucratic agencies remote from reality.

Full importance must be attached to building the organizations of the party, especially the party chapters, and achieving strong, comprehensive solidarity at scientific and technical installations. Concern must be shown for training cadres who possess the capabilities and qualifications for acceptance into the party in order to rapidly increase the percentage of party members within the corps of scientific and technical cadres. It is necessary to select and train skilled scientific and technical cadres to be leadership cadres and scientific and technical management cadres of the party.

It is necessary to consolidate and strengthen the education and science committees on the various levels so that their size is large enough and their quality is high enough to help the various party committee echelons guide scientific and technical activities and work with the agencies that directly manage science and technology to formulate specific guidelines, systems and policies, observe and inspect the scientific and technical activities of the various sectors and conduct good ideological and cadre work so that the line and policy of the party regarding science and technology are implemented in a thorough, creative and effective manner.

The pressing immediate problem is to make every effort to improve the state's management of science and technology.

To begin with it is necessary to strengthen the centralized, unified guidance provided by the Council of Ministers so that the State Planning Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission, the Academy of Sciences and the other scientific and technical agencies are closely linked to one another in the task of helping the Council of Ministers formulate economic, cultural, social and scientific-technical development plans. At the same time, the scientific and technical plan must truly become an integral and scientifically based component of the various economic plans. The scientific and technical plans must keep abreast of economic, cultural and social goals and competently support these goals.

The Council of Ministers must strengthen its guidance of long-term, medium-term and short-term scientific and technical plans and promptly evaluate and improve these plans. It must closely guide the implementation of the key scientific and technical programs of the state. It must unify the various scientific and technical activities in the form of state laws, promulgate policies and systems and provide the guidance needed to promptly meet the necessary material requirements in order to provide incentive for invention, discoveries and the rapid application of scientific and technical advances in the various sectors of the national economy. The ministers and vice ministers of the various agencies and units must personally assess and guide scientific and technical activities and are responsible to the party and state for scientific and technical developments within the field of which they are in charge.

The working people are an extremely large revolutionary force and are also the force that introduces scientific and technical advances in production, everyday life and national defense. Therefore, upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people in science and technology is an extremely important factor in abolishing the old, creating the new, raising labor productivity, improving product quality and increasing economic returns. It is necessary to widely mobilize the masses to become involved on the scientific and technical front and accelerate the movement to make innovations, make technological improvements and rationalize production and management among manual workers and farmers and the movement among youths and the army to become involved in science and technology. The various mass organizations, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union and so forth and the people's armed forces must work in an extremely positive spirit to constantly improve the quality and increase the size of these movements so that they become a key part of the socialist emulation movement. It is necessary to restore the mass science councils in order to widely disseminate scientific and technical knowledge and advances among the various strata of the people and assemble scientific and technical cadres by sector, thereby helping to tap the creative strength, the cooperative spirit and the solidarity within scientific and technical collectives.

"Science is a moving force that stimulates the progress of history, is a revolutionary moving force."(1) Today, in our country science and technology are an extremely strong moving force in accelerating the work of building socialism and protecting the fatherland, thereby making a large contribution to winning victory over poverty and backwardness and advancing socialism to total victory in our country.

The resolution of the Political Bureau on a unified, systematic and relatively complete science and technology policy for our country will put an end to the period of spontaneous, disorganized and less than effective scientific and technological development. May the various levels of leadership of the party and state, from the central level to the local and basic levels, may all scientific and technical cadres and may all working people of our country make every effort to organize the determined and creative implementation of this important resolution of the Political Bureau so that science truly becomes a moving force in the effort to build the new life, mold the new man and develop the economy, culture and society of our country and the scientific-technological revolution truly becomes the key revolution among the three revolutions, thereby recording new achievements in celebration of the 5th National Congress of Delegates of our party and making worthy contributions to successfully building socialism and firmly protecting the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

On behalf of the Political Bureau
General Secretary Le Duân

FOOTNOTES

1. Karl Marx

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phan Thị An [PHAN THỊ AN], Deceased

Born in 1917; Member of the VCP; Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union; former Head of the International Department of the Vietnam Women's Union; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; she was in retirement at the time of her death on 9 December 1981. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 81 p 4)

Lê Bảo² [LÊ BAOR], Deceased

Born in 1921; Member of the VCP; Ambassador to the Sri Lanka Democratic Socialist Republic; he died while on home leave on 17 December 1981. (NHAN DAN 18 Dec 81 p 4)

Lưu Huy Bảo² [LUWU HUY BAOR] aka Nguyễn Quang Huy [NGUYEENX QUANG HUY], Deceased

Born on 7 March 1924; Member of the VCP; born at Tong Xuyen Hamlet, Thai Hung Village, Hung Ha District, Thai Binh Province; former Editor of the newspaper LAO DONG of the Vietnam General Federation of Labor [Tong Lien doai lao dong Viet Nam]; former Director of the News and Documentary Film Studio; Head of the Vietnam School of Cinematography; former Director of the Vietnam Publications Import/Export Corporation [XUNHASABA]; Deputy Director of the Book Distribution General Corporation; he died on 8 December 1981. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Thế Bôn² [NGUYEENX THEES BOON], *Major General

*Commander, 4th Military Region; on 17 December 1981 he attended the opening of the army wide sports competition held at Hue. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Dec 81 p 1)

Đinh Thị Cấn² [DINH THỊ CAANR]

Chairman of the Central Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Children; her article "Improve Child Rearing" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Dec 81 p 1)

Phạm Văn Trường [PHAM VAWN CH'WONGNO]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article "Accomplishments of Lai-Kon Tum Province" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Dec 81 p 3)

Hoàng Trọng Đại [HOANGF TRONF DAIJ]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 29 December 1981 he was in Ulan Bator, Mongolia to sign a protocol on trade and monetary exchanges for 1982 between the SRV and Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 30 Dec 81 p 1)

Ngô Quang Đạo [NGUO QUANG DAO]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; his article on agricultural accomplishments in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Jan 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Hiền² [NGUYENX HIEENR]

*Head of the Institute for the Design of Housing and Public Projects; his article "The Role of Brick and Stone Structures in Construction" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 11, Nov 81 p 3)

Trần Quốc Hoàn [TRAANF QUOOCX HOANF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Member of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee; on 29 December 1981 he attended a conference of women from the northern border provinces. (NHAN DAN 30 Dec 81 p 1)

Lê Huy Hoàng [LEE HUY HOWF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Bat Xat District, Hoang Lien Son Province; his article "Implementing Two Strategic Mission in a Border District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Jan 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Kim Khách [NGUYENX KIM KHACH], Deceased

Born [unclear] 1900 at Yen Hoa Village, Tu Liem District, Hanoi; former Head of the Water Conservancy Service, Thai Binh Province; former Head of the 3rd Inter-Region Public Works Service; former 3rd Inter-Region Water Conservancy and Construction Director; former Head of the Work Projects Management Department, Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 17 December 1981. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 81 p 4)

Đinh Gia Khánh [DINH GIA KHANH]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; Chairman of the Vietnam National Mekong River Committee; on 25 December 1981 he chaired the 1st meeting of the 3rd session of the Vietnam-Lao-Kampuchea Mekong River Committee. (NHAN DAN 26 Dec 81 p 1)

Trần Văn Lộc [TRAANF VAWN LOOCJ], Deceased

Born in 1915; Standing Member of the Emulation Committee, Ministry of Foreign Trade; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 29 December 1981. (NHAN DAN 31 Dec 81 p 4)

Lê Thanh Nghi [LEE THANH NGHIJ]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended a science conference concerning problems of the "three economic interests." (NHAN DAN 28 Dec 81 p 1)

Võ Thuận Nho [VOX THUAANF NHO]

Vice Minister of Education; recently he attended a conference of his ministry in Ho Chi Minh on educational development in the period 1975-1980. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC No 10, Oct 81 p 24)

Hoàng Niệm [HOANGF NIEEMJ], Senior Colonel

Commander of the Signal and Liaison Branch; his article "The Signal and Liaison Forces Are Pointed to the Party Congress" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Dec 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Huy Phong [NGUYEENX HUY PHONG], Deceased

Deputy Chief of the Social Security Department, Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare; he died on 13 December 1981 at age 64. (NHAN DAN 17 Dec 81 p 4)

Hoàng Quý [HOANGF QUYS], Deceased

Born on 19 June 1902 at Dong Son Village, Do Luong District, Nghe Tinh Province; former Director of the 4th Region Education Service; former Member of the Inspection Committee, Ministry of Education; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 22 December 1981. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Đình Sở [NGUYEENX DINHF SOWR]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; recently he attended a plenum of the provincial VCP cadres in preparation for the 5th VCP Congress. (NHAN DAN 11 Dec 81 p 1)

Tạ Hồng Thanh [TAJ HOONGF THANH]

Member of the Central Committee, of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 4-5 December 1981 he attended a provincial VCP cadre plenum in preparation for the 5th VCP Congress. (NHAN DAN 11 Dec 81 p 1)

Phạm Xuân Thắng [PHAMJ XUAAN THAWNG]

Acting Head of the Transportation Institute; his article "A Measure for Conserving Fuel and Rationalizing Short-haul Truck Transportation" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 81 p 2)

Lê Duy Thuộc [LEE ZUY THUOWOCS]

President of the Jose Marti Agriculture College; his article "Training Agricultural Engineers" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Dec 81 p 3)

Trình Xuân Tiên [TRINHJ XUAAN TIEENS]

Deputy Minister of Food; his article "Production and Collection of Grain in 1982" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 22 Dec 81 p 2)

Vũ Minh Tuấn [VUX MINH TUAANS]

Deputy Head of the Oil and Gas General Department, Ministry of Supply; on 24 December-2 January 1982 he headed a delegation to Laos to discuss oil and gas shipments from the SRV to Laos. (NHAN DAN 4 Jan 82 p 4)

Đào Duy Tùng [DAOJ ZUY TUNGJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the Marx-Lenin Institute; recently he attended a scientific conference on problems of the "Three Economic Interests." (NHAN DAN 28 Dec 81 p 1)

Hoàng Quốc Việt [HOANGJ QUOC S VIEETJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front; on 29 December 1981 he attended a conference of women from the northern border provinces. (NHAN DAN 30 Dec 81 p 1)

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HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 SEP-15 OCT 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 11, Nov 81 p 32

[Text]

September

17. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement refuting US Secretary of State Alexander Haig's allegation, made on 13 September in West Berlin, that Vietnam has used Soviet-supplied toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea.

— The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education organises a conference to review scientific research over the past years and work out measures to implement the resolution of the Party Political Bureau concerning the policy on science and technology. The conference was held in Hanoi from 14 to 17 September.

18. The 16th Conference on Archaeology opens in Hanoi.

19. The Ministry of Health opens the 12th National Conference on Pharmaceutics in Ho Chi Minh City. 120 scientific reports are presented at the conference.

24. A scientific conference to celebrate the 20th anniversary of scientific co-operation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is held by the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and the Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences. In the coming five-year plan, these two bodies together with the Soviet Academy of Sciences will carry out a programme of co-operation comprising 73 research works on almost all important aspects of natural and social sciences.

25. Opening of a children's writing and painting competition named "We love our native fields". It is organized by representatives of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Hanoi and the Vietnam Committee for World Food Day, the Central Council in charge of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Pioneers Organization, the Vietnam

Committee for Children and Teenagers, and the *Thiếu Niên Tiên Phong* (Vanguard Pioneers) journal. The competition will close on 16 October 1981.

— 81 monographs on economic developments and national defence were reported at the 2nd conference on marine science held in Nha Trang (Phu Khanh province) by the Vietnam Institute of Sciences.

26. A seminar on "the role of Southeast Asian trade unions in national development" was held in Hanoi by the Liaison Office in Asia of the World Federation of Trade Unions from 21 to 25 September.

27. On the occasion of the International Year of the Disabled, the Vietnamese Ministry of Health organises the 2nd conference on mental illness in Hanoi. A National Coordinating Committee for the Protection of Mental Health has been set up.

28. On 28 September 1981, with the consent of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Phoune Sipaseuth, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, presented to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly a document entitled "Principles governing the peaceful co-existence between the two groups of countries — Indochina and ASEAN — for peace, stability, friendship and co-operation in Southeast Asia".

30. The Commission for Investigation of the Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes issues a communiqué stating that during the past 3 months (July, August, and September) the Chinese side constantly increased its intru-

sions and shellings of Vietnamese territory and violations of Vietnamese airspace and territorial waters, and stepped up its psy-war and espionage activities against Vietnam.

October

2. A scientific and technological conference on the Mekong River Delta held in Ho Chi Minh City has adopted a scientific and technological programme for the next five years (1981 — 1985). The delta is an important rice-producing area.

5. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Chad decide to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

10. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to its Chinese counterpart "strongly condemning China's armed provocations and espionage activities against Vietnam" in the early days of October" and resolutely demanding the Chinese authorities to end their provocations and spying activities.

12. The Ho Chi Minh City — Sofia air link is officially opened.

14. The Council of Ministers gives instruction on strengthening cadres at district and grassroots levels.

— *Vietnam News Agency* and *SPK* (Kampuchean News Agency) sign a five-year co-operation agreement.

15. A PLO delegation led by President Yasser Arafat pays an official and friendship visit to Vietnam. A joint-communiqué was issued on this occasion.

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Feb 17, 1982

